

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXI, NO. 17.

HONOLULU, H. I. FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1896.—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE NO. 1737.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

Per month, Foreign \$.50
Per month, Foreign75
Per year, Foreign 5.00
Per year, Foreign 6.00

Payable invariably in Advance.

C. G. BALLENTYNE,
Business Manager.

BUSINESS CARDS.

M. S. GRINBAUM & CO., Ltd.

Importers and Commission Merchants.
San Francisco, and Honolulu,
215 Front St. Queen St.

HAWAIIAN WINE CO.,

Frank Brown, Manager, 28 and
30 Merchant St., Honolulu, H. I.

W. A. KINNEY,

Attorney at Law, Safe Deposit
Building, upstairs, Fort Street,
Honolulu, H. I.

LYLE A. DICKEY,

Attorney at Law, No. 11 Kaahu-
manu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

GILBERT F. LITTLE,

Attorney at Law,

HILO, HAWAII.

WILLIAM C. PARKE,

Attorney at Law and Agent to
take Acknowledgments, No. 13
Kaahumanu Street, Honolulu, H. I.

W. R. CASTLE,

Attorney at Law and Notary Pub-
lic. Attends all Courts of the
Republic. Honolulu, H. I.

J. M. WHITNEY, M.D., D.D.S.

Dental Rooms on Fort Street. Of-
fice in Brewer's Block, cor. Fort
and Hotel Sts; entrance, Hotel St.

W. F. ALLEN,

Will be pleased to transact any
business entrusted to his care.
Office over Bishop's Bank.

H. E. MCINTYRE & BRO.,

Grocery and Feed Store, Corner
King and Fort Sts., Honolulu.

THE WESTERN & HAWAIIAN

Investment Company, Ltd. Money
loaned for long or short periods
on approved security.
W. W. HALL, Manager.

WILDER & CO.,

Lumber, Paints, Oils, Nails, Sash,
and Building Materials, all kinds.

H. W. SCHMIDT & SONS,

Importers and Commission Mer-
chants, Honolulu, H. I.

JOHN T. WATKINSON,

Importer and Dealer in General
Merchandise, Queen St., Hono-
lulu.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.

Importers and Commission Mer-
chants, Agents for
D. C. and the Central Underwriters;
Life and Fire Insurance; The First, Second
and Northern Assurance Company.

Theo. H. Davies. Harold Janton.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO

Commission Merchants, 12 and 13
The Albany, Liverpool.

R. LEWIS, F. J. LOWREY, C. M. COOKE.

LEWIS & COOKE,

Successors to Lewis & Jackson.
Importers and Dealers in Lumber
and Building Materials. Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.,

Machinery of every description
made to order.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Importers and Commission Mer-
chants, King and Bethel Streets,
Honolulu, H. I.

HYMAN BROS.,

Importers of General Merchandise,
from France, England, Germany
and United States, No. 53 Queen
Street, Honolulu, H. I.

HYMAN BROS.,

Commission Merchants, Particu-
lar attention paid to filling and
shipping island orders. 206 Front
Street, San Francisco.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Importers and Commission Mer-
chants, Honolulu, Hawaii Islands.

H. HACKFELD & CO.,

General Commission Agents,
Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD.

Importers and Dealers in Hard-
ware, Cor. Fort and King Sts.
Wm. W. Hall, President and Manager
J. O. Allen, Secretary and Treasurer
Wm. F. Allen, Cashier
Messrs. Hall and T. W. Brown, Directors

HAWAIIAN HARDWARE CO.,

Hardware, Cutlery and Glassware.

307 Fort Street Honolulu.

A DESIGNER OF SEALS.

The Probable Winner of the
Prize.

SKETCHES IN THE PENMAN'S LIFE

Recollections of the War between
Germany and Denmark—Ups and
Downs in Life—On the Fjords of
Norway—In Australia and Hawaii.

Viggo Jacobsen, to whom falls
the honor of having designed the
Great Seal of the Republic of Ha-
waii, is a Dane by birth, an Eng-
lishman by association and a
good penman by an overwhelming
majority. Although forty years of
age, Mr. Jacobsen is still bald, an
advantage, he says, because while
it may require longer time to wash
his face it takes less than the aver-
age to brush his hair. Mr. Jacob-



VIGGO JACOBSEN.
Designer of the Great Seal.

sen says he resembles other people,
great and small, in one particular,
he has a history.

An ADVERTISER reporter met him
on the Australia yesterday morn-
ing where he was sharpening his
appetite writing out the Australia's
bills of fare for the round trip of
the steamer. "Things seem to
taste better," remarked Steward
James, "if the menus are written,
and I like to have Viggo help me
out."

A stranger in conversation with
Mr. Jacobsen would readily
guess that his name could be Chol-
mondley and it would harmonize
with his pronounced English ac-
cent; his residence in English set-
tlements has removed almost every
trace of dialect resembling the
Danish language, but he's a Dane
all right and he can talk the his-
tory of Denmark with great facili-
ty. When the ADVERTISER re-
porter met him yesterday he had
just finished a luncheon of vetches,
which left a strong taste for the
retrospective.

"Yes sir," remarked the penman,
"I am like lots of others in this
world, I've had ups and downs.
When I was only nine years of age
I heard the agonizing cries of the
wounded and dying patriots in the
unequal struggle of Denmark
against the conquering Germans,
and they ring in my ears today.
Even names affect me to a degree
when they are in any way associ-
ated with the conquerors of my
native heath."

"How about Schiltz?" asked the
reporter.

"It drives me frantic," answered
Jacobsen, "and I abhor it. I abhor
it not so much. But do not let
my thoughts dwell on the unpleas-
ant, I prefer brighter subjects."

"What would you suggest?"

"Let my thoughts linger for a
moment on the sunny side of life;
of Stockholm, so justly called 'the
Northern Constantinople.' It was
there that I first heard the
divine Christine Nilson. Those
were happy days for me, and there
are times when fond memory
brings her grand voice back to me,
and the recollection of her high C
crowds out the sound of the dying
at the Dannewerk."

"That, Mr. Jacobsen," ventured
the reporter, "is what may be
termed flexibility of temperament.
For instance: You might some
time be present when a dear friend
was being officially choked. What
a relief it would be to you, of

course, when the drop was sprung
to have your thoughts revert to the
days when, accompanied by him,
you gazed upon the beauties of
Nature from the Pali. Have you
ever thought of that?"

"Never." But I shall put a higher
valuation on the gift since you
suggest it. The immortal Shakespe-
peare has associated melancholia
with Danes, but he was wrong; we
are a cheerful set, as a rule."

"Have you always been a de-
signer of seals," was asked.

"No, hardly. I have sailed
through the beautiful fjords of Nor-
way, where the towering snow-
capped fjells are in such close
proximity that you could almost
touch them with your hand."

"Without bruising your hband
or the fjells, I presume."

"You are facetious," remarked
the designer. "Do you ever
dream?" he asked; "dream as I
have hour after hour and day after
day in wrapt contemplation of the
glorious tropical sunsets while ly-
ing becalmed in the doldrums
around the Cape of Good Hope,
from the Baltic to Australia. No?
Well, I have, and more."

"Remember, I have traveled and
I have worked. I have been the
acknowledged leader of well sal-
aried dudes in one of the largest
life assurance offices under the
Southern Cross. I have sported
myself in the lawn of Flemington
on five separate cup days. I have
been connected in a general way
with one of the largest manufact-
uring drug houses in the Colonies
and was considered by all my busi-
ness associates and turf com-
panions as a royal good fellow."

"A sort of a castor royal fellow, I
suppose."

"No, no, just a plain royal fel-
low. But I digress. I have hunt-
ed the ubiquitous marsupial for
his hairy integument in Gippsland
and existed for seven months on
kangaroo meat, 'damper' and
'billy tea.'"

"I have been runner for a ship
chandlery firm; counter jumper
for a shop in New South Wales
and overseer of Solomon Island
and Malay laborers on sugar plan-
tations in New Zealand. As the
agent for a dealer in costly pearls
I interviewed Lady Brassey on the
'Sunbeam' a fortnight before her
body was consigned to the depths of
the Indian ocean."

"I started a newspaper in Port
Kennedy, Thursday Island, and
sent the first Oriental and local
press news from there to Melbourne
3000 miles distant."

"I have visited the historical
little spot, Sweers Island, in the
Gulf of Carpentaria, where Cap-
tain Cook stopped in the Investi-
gator when circumnavigating the
continent of New Holland."

"You will notice," said Mr. Ja-
cobsen gasping for breath as the
reporter seized the back of a chair,
"there's no moss on me; I've been
about a bit and it doesn't have a
chance to cling. I have been kow-
towed to by wealthy Chinese in
Canton and Macao and had my
heart crushed at parting with the
truest and best friend I ever had
leaving him in a padded cell in
the insane asylum in Hongkong."

"Was that all?" asked the AD-
VERTISER man.

"All sir?" is it not enough for a
person of my stature and sympa-
thetic nature—what would you
have me do as an entre-a-ct? I
have experienced all the horrors of
a terrific typhoon in the straits of
Formosa on board a Norwegian
bark while the foremast hung over
the bow for eleven hours thumping
a hole in the hull."

"Judging from your story, life
has not always been 'beer and
skittles' with you as it is now."

"Nay, nay. I have gradually
become lonely, weary and restless,
wandering over life's highway in
search of fickle fortune playing
about as important a part in the
drama of the world as a single
grain of sand on the ocean's
shore."

"You have realized, I presume,
Mr. Jacobsen in these times when
you have patronized the quarter
stretch on cup days or watched a
foremast beating time on the hull
of a Norwegian bark that 'man is
the maker of his own destiny.'"

"Yes indeed! and I have won-
dered, too, if that saying cannot be
made to cut both ways. I am a
fatalist to a degree and though I
have had lots of hard knocks I can
see even now at the shady side of
forty, lots of things in life that
make it worth the living."

"But about great seals, Mr.
Jacobsen," questioned the reporter.
"Have you been indulging in the

pastime of getting such things into
shape during your travels?"

"Not at all. It was only a few
years ago that I knew I could do
anything in that line. I am an
expert bookkeeper by profession,
but the confinement does not agree
with me. Under the monarchy I
did a great deal of engrossing dur-
ing the Legislature of 1892-93.
Then when the king died I didn't
do a thing but engross resolutions
of condolence for four months af-
terward."

"How long did it take you to
design the great seal submitted to
the committee and now being con-
sidered by them?"

"Not over a week. You see, it
takes some time for me to gather
ideas and then concentrate them
and make an harmonious setting of
the whole."

"Does it require any special
preparation in arranging a 'ball
argant on a staff sable' or does it
come to you spontaneously?"

"I do not quite catch your mean-
ing," said the designer.

"What I wish to ascertain is
whether the ability to arrange fesse
points and field verts comes to you
as a gift, or do you first get your
system in condition for the attack
by dieting yourself?"

"The ideas, my dear sir, come to
me in quite the regular way, and
often I do not know they are here
until I consult the guides."

"You are not, then, like some
literary men, who, when preparing
an article for publication refrain
from banqueting and overloading
their stomachs. Take myself, for
instance. When I was writing
heavy stuff for The Time I made it
a point to eat only after the papers
were sold on Saturday. It was the
same in San Francisco when I was
writing space articles for the Ex-
aminer. I had a fixed rule only to
eat after the articles had been pub-
lished and paid for. It depends, of
course, on how a man trains."

"I guess so, but you must un-
derstand that my habits in life are
fixed and my three meals daily are
devoured by me regularly and with
the same ease that ideas for a Great
Seal flow through the grey matter
that reposes beneath this cap. If
you should ever want a Great Seal
I hope you will remember me, or
even a coat of arms. I have some
in stock, you know, but if there is
nothing to suit your fancy I can
get up something to order."

"By the way, Mr. Jacobsen, have
you thought what you will do with
all the money the Government will
pay as a prize for the design?"

"I have not; I'm afraid to think
of it. You see the prize has not
been awarded and I may not get
it."

SALE OF RELICS.

Theo. H. Davies a Heavy Buyer.
Some Good Prices Realized.

The continuation of the auction
sale of crown silver and glassware
took place, as advertised, at the
auction rooms of J. F. Morgan
yesterday morning and lasted be-
yond the noon hour.

The sale of glasses, goblets and
other kindred articles immediately
claimed the attention of the whole
room, but not much of this was
sold.

Among the large buyers were
T. H. Davies, W. H. Cornwall,
John Ena and H. F. Wichman.

Glass decanters with monogram
and crown sold as high as \$18;
cracked and chipped dishes as high
as \$6.

W. H. Cornwall bought the
large brass stirrups of Kalakaua
for \$7 50 apiece.

Showing the value of mono-
grams, silver spoons exactly the
same as those sold on the previous
day for \$7 only brought \$2 50, on
account of their lacking this most
coveted mark.

The sale of the large silver cen-
terpiece was one of the main fea-
tures of the morning. T. H. Davies
bid \$500, W. H. Cornwall made it
\$25 more, and T. H. Davies took it
for \$550.

Among these are several gold and
silver embroidered saddle blankets
and epaulettes. There is also a
full-dress, gold-embroidered coat,
made on an order from the Gov-
ernment for Curtis Iaukea and
worn by him at the coronation of
the late Ozar of Russia.

On people are growing more and
more in the habit of looking to Ben-
son, Smith & Company for the latest
and best of everything in the drug
line. They sell Chamberlain's Cough
Remedy, famous for its cures of bad
colds, croup and whooping cough.
When in need of such a medicine give
this remedy a trial and you will be
more than pleased with the result.

PROFESSOR KOEBELE.

The Entomologist Returns from
the East.

A POSSIBLE ENEMY OF BEETLES.

The Blight in other Countries—The
Coast of China—Toads and Frogs
from Japan—What the Beetles Feed
On—Will Distribute Lady Birds.

Prof. Koebele of the Bureau of
Agriculture returned to Honolulu
yesterday after an absence of al-
most two years. During his so-
journ in the East he has investi-
gated the ravages of pests of every
description and gathered thous-
ands of parasites and predaceous
insects, upwards of sixty thousand

from different parts of the Land of
the Chrysanthemum. These in-
clude lady birds, parasites for
caterpillars and the Japanese toads,
which differ in some respect from
the California toad.

"I also sent a number of frogs,
but, you will remember, they ar-
rived here during the cholera time
and were not landed. They were
sold in San Francisco for 50 cents
No, they were not the edible frog; I
do not believe the Japanese were
ever known to eat them. They
were little green fellows and were
intended to be put into the rice
and taro patches, and there is no
doubt in my mind that wherever
they would be placed there would
be a material falling off in the
number of mosquitoes."

"I think," continued the pro-
fessor, "that we shall try more of
the California frogs for the same
purpose. If the mosquito colony
could be reduced in number I am
quite sure it would repay us for the
slight expense. However, ridding
the country of mosquitoes is a se-
rious, upwards of sixty thousand
condary consideration. Our efforts

of which he forwarded to Commis-
sioner Marsden.

During the professor's absence
he visited many of the districts in
New Zealand and Australia. He
spent three months in Ceylon look-
ing up the coffee and tea indus-
tries, examining the blights there
and securing enemies which he has
forwarded here. Blight that pre-
vailed in Ceylon a few years ago
has entirely disappeared; the lady
bird did the work and it is due to
Prof. Koebele and the introduc-
tion of the lady bird in Hawaii
that the troublesome blight has
been eradicated at Kona, and the
coffee plants there have been given
a chance to grow.

Prof. Koebele spent three months
in China and found it, along the
coast, the most miserable country
he has ever visited. Forests which
once existed were cut down thous-
ands of years ago and nothing but
boulders remain except along the
banks of the rivers.

"Then your visit to China was
without satisfactory results," re-
marked an ADVERTISER reporter.

"Hardly so," replied the Profes-
sor. "I found myriads of bugs and
insects which may be of great value
to Hawaii. In the gardens around
Hongkong I found blights of dif-
ferent kinds and secured enemies.
I would like to have gone further
inland and pursued my investiga-
tions further, but I found when I
reached Canton that it would have
been foolhardy."

"Yes, indeed," broke in Com-
missioner Marsden, "the Chinese
are wonderfully expert at throwing
stones and you probably would not
have gotten out alive."

"At Swatow," continued the Pro-
fessor, "I found some good material
and had little or no opposition to
overcome. The people there are on
a much higher plane intellectually
than those of other parts of China,
and are finer men physically."

"On Formosa I found but one
scale on the tea plant and some on
the orange trees. But there are
few orange trees there, except in
the private gardens, so that there
was really but little opportunity
to tell much about the effect of the
blight on the trees there."

"In Japan I found a great field
for labor and met much which
interested me, and which I trust
will be of benefit to the country."

"Altogether I presume there were
25,000 insects, bugs and toads sent



PROFESSOR A. KOEBELE.
Bureau of Agriculture.

are in the direction of cleaning the
islands of all kinds of blight which
affects the foliage of plants and
trees."

Asked regarding the beetle in
Japan, Professor Koebele said:

"The beetle there is very differ-
ent in its predatory work than
here in Honolulu. It confines it-
self more especially to the leaves
on the gigantic oak trees, which
abound there, and pays but little
attention to the roses."

"There is, however," continued
the professor, "another beetle that
works on the roses and does con-
siderable damage. Really the
greatest enemy to the Japanese
beetle that I have been able to find
is a vegetable fungus of mush-
room growth. By contact with
this in the air and in other ways
the beetles are killed. They be-
come affected by it and the affec-
tion is communicated to others in
the colony, even to the young ones.
The effect of this fungus is to dry
up the body of the beetle. As to
the other insects sent here, they
will thrive as long as there is food
for them."

"I am not sure that the fungus
will be effective here, because the
climate may be too dry. In Japan
there is more moisture and the
fungus thrives. We will try it and
it will not take long to determine
what the result will be."

Professor Koebele has rendered
valuable services to Hawaii during
the time he has been in the service
of the Government. It is probable
that without him and his able
coadjutor, Mr. Marsden, the coffee
industry in Kona would be an un-
known quantity.

He will remain on the islands
for a time and will make an ex-
haustive inquiry into the lady
birds and gather colonies to be
sent to other parts of the islands.

More Immigrants.

There were 300 Chinese and 94
Japanese immigrants landed from
the S. S. China. The Chinese have
been disposed of as follows:

Hawaiian Agricultural Company,
27. Kaahau Plantation Company,
23. Hilo Sugar Company, 23.
Hutchinson Plantation, 23. Ku-
kui, 16. Koloa Sugar Company,
10. Honokaa Sugar Company, 5.
Hamakua Plantation, 23. Waialeale,
16. Koloa Sugar Company, 21.
Ewa Plantation Company, 8.

CRITICISM CRITICISED.

Senator Brown And a Question of Privilege

RASH CLAIMS OF DICTATION.

Appropriation Bill Under Consideration—Kahului Pension Again New Appraiser to be Appointed Few Salaries Increased—Little Work.

TUESDAY, Feb. 25.

The Senate opened at the usual hour. After prayer and the roll call, Senator Waterhouse under the head of petitions presented a petition from the people of West Maui, Lanai and Molokai asking that the court remain at Lahaina as there is already a good court house and jail at that place.

Senator Brown then arose to a question of privilege and stated that he wished to call attention to matter that appeared in the ADVERTISER of the morning. Mr. Brown referred to the three names placed under a so-called black list in connection with the opium bill. He thought the attitude assumed by the paper was not right and he characterized it as unfair journalism. There were Senators who had wavered opinions and the ADVERTISER was attempting to intimidate them. He believed in criticism but he didn't want any of the members who might vote for the bill held up to ridicule. He wished to call the attention of the Senate to the matter and have an opportunity to express his disapproval.

Senator McCandless impatient to get an opportunity to pay his respects to the ADVERTISER, offered a resolution asking for the sense of the Senate on the course taken and declaring the article unfair, unmanly, ungrateful, etc. Someone suggested that Mr. McCandless had in his enthusiasm forgotten to write his resolution, whereupon he penned the following and sent it to the clerk's desk to be read.

Resolved, that it is the sense of the Senate that the course pursued by the ADVERTISER in the opium bill is neither honorable, fair nor manly.

Senator Baldwin said he didn't know what the objectionable matter was.

Senator Wright thought the list a slur on the Senate.

Senator McCandless finding that his resolution was not received with favor, again rose to state that the course pursued by the ADVERTISER was a deliberate attempt to intimidate the Senators who had not expressed their opinions. The speaker did not state the source of his knowledge for making this very positive statement. But while he was on his feet he wanted to know what the Minister of Finance had to say on the matter. "The man who dictates the policy of the ADVERTISER is in the employ of the Finance Department," said Mr. McCandless, "and I'd like to know if the Minister of Finance approves of such action."

Minister Damon was not flurried or excited in the least by Senator McCandless' enthusiasm. He said the Finance Department had no influence with any of the newspapers of the country. He believed that criticism was a good thing—it is the life of the Government and assures good government. Sometimes papers overstepped certain bounds and attracted more or less attention as a result.

Senator Brown maintained that the ADVERTISER's course was not criticism, but rather an unfair method of beating the opium bill. He didn't object to criticism, but this was slander. President Wilder said he didn't like the intimations of the "black list" or the editorial utterances.

Senator Baldwin after reading the objectionable heading of the article said he did not like the works "black list," but he hoped McCandless' resolution would be withdrawn. Senator Waterhouse rose to a point of order and McCandless was obliged to withdraw his resolution.

After spending half an hour discussing the question of criticism, the Senate got down to business again. Chairman Rice reported several bills received from the printers.

The appropriation bill came up for second reading under special order of the day and was considered item by item. President's salary, \$24,000 and permanent settlements, Queen Dowager Kapiolani \$4,000, Mrs. Emma Barnard \$800, Mrs. Kamekani Simeona \$400, Mrs. Kaula \$400 and Mrs. Mary R. Stoltz \$720, were promptly passed.

Under the head of permanent settlements, Minister Damon called attention to the suggestion made by the Executive at the special session that Kaulani be granted a pension of \$2000 a year. The young lady had conducted herself in a very proper manner and through no fault of hers had been cut off from an income and her method of life changed. He moved that \$2000 be appropriated for Kaulani.

Senator Horner was favorable to dealing kindly with the young lady, but he wanted to display a disposition of being at least on friendly terms with the Legislature.

Senator McCandless had hoped the Executive would drop the matter of Kaulani's pension after the action taken at the special session. He thought there was not much surplus money in the treasury to pay such extra expenditure, and moved the item be referred to a committee.

Senator Baldwin was not in favor of too rapid action on this point and seconded the motion to refer to a committee. Carried.

The items for judiciary appropriations were passed without question.

until the salary of the Japanese Interpreter was reached. Senator Brown thought as the interpreter was a white man he should have as much as the Chinese Interpreter. Minister Damon explained that the Chinese Interpreter was useful to the Government in many ways outside the court. Minister Smith did not favor raising the salary, and spoke of the perquisites the interpreter received. Senator Hocking's motion to increase the salary to \$3000 was carried.

Senator Hocking moved that the salary of the clerk of the Second Circuit be raised to \$2400. The duties of the position took all the time of the clerk and the remuneration should be larger.

The Attorney General said that if the clerk of Maui was to have a larger salary such increase of salary would necessitate an increase on all the other islands.

Minister Damon said that in making out the Appropriation bill it had been the object to have the salary fit the position and not the individual.

Senator McCandless wanted the money saved for schools, roads and bridges. Senator Hocking's motion was lost and the item passed as in the bill.

With this exception the items under the Judiciary were passed as proposed in the bill.

Owing to the absence of Minister Cooper the appropriation for the Department of Foreign Affairs was passed over. "We want the Minister to explain the \$136,000 military pay roll," said Senator Brown.

Under salaries of deputy assessors and collectors the Minister of Finance stated that the appropriation was increased slightly on a count of increased taxes to be collected. The \$28,320 for salaries of clerks, \$35,000 for pay of postmasters and \$32,840 for pay of mail carriers were referred to the Finance Committee.

During the consideration of the item, "Salary of General Appraiser, \$5400," which is an increased expenditure, Minister Damon announced that it was the intention to employ an expert appraiser, as it had been shown that in properly appraising goods, the Government would gain far more than the salary of the appraiser and his clerks came to.

Minister Smith's experience as Attorney General had shown him that there were systematic attempts to defraud the Customs, and it was necessary, if possible, to beat this business off.

In reply to a question by Senator Baldwin, Mr. Damon said the appraisers would go to ports outside of Honolulu if they were needed.

The salaries of the pilots, \$14,400, was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The salary for Customs guards had decreased from last year, Mr. Damon explaining that the department had obtained more efficient work from a few guards at a \$100 a month than from a larger number at \$40.

The \$7500 for "expenses, pilot boats, port of Honolulu, watchmen and the keeper Diamond Head signal station," was referred to the Committee on Commerce.

At 12 o'clock a motion to adjourn was entertained. Just previous to adjournment, President Wilder appointed Senators McCandless, Baldwin and Lyman on a special committee to consider the Kaulani pension.

House of Representatives.

House called to order at 10 a. m. Prayer by Rev. Waimanu and reading of minutes.

Rep. Kaeo presented a petition signed by sixteen people of Kalaheo Kauai, asking that an appropriation be made for a road at that place.

Rep. Ryeoff reported on Bill No. 1 giving the Minister of the Interior powers to make certain leases. Committee recommended bill pass with a slight change.

Rep. Richards reported the bill relating to a new port of entry and departure for foreign vessels at Kealekua printed and ready for distribution.

Rep. Robertson introduced a resolution to the effect that when the House adjourns, adjournment be taken until 10 a. m. of the next day, unless otherwise specified. Carried.

Minister Smith presented bound copies of the report of the Board of Health and suggested that it be read. At the same time he mentioned that the report had not been printed in Hawaiian.

Rep. Hauana moved that the report be translated and printed in Hawaiian.

Rep. Ryeoff did not consider the report of sufficient importance to warrant the expense necessary. There was really nothing in it that had not been communicated to the Hawaiians through the newspapers.

Rep. Hauana regretted that there was a disposition on the part of foreign members to discriminate against Hawaiians. He did not want many copies of the pamphlet printed, seven would be enough. If the report had been printed in Hawaiian only he was sure the foreigners would have raised objections.

The motion to have translated and printed carried.

House Bill No. 1, regarding special leases, was brought up as an order of the day and considered section by section.

An amendment to a line in the first section, putting the authority to make leases in the hands of the Interior Department, was made to read "under the control and management of the Minister of the Interior, with the approval of the Executive Council."

A clause in Section 4, regarding time of sale of expiring leases under this Act, was amended to read "not more than six months or less than one month prior to expiration of lease."

Other sections passed as in the bill. Passed second reading and ordered type-written, to be read third time this morning.

House Bill No. 2, relative to Kealekua as a port of entry, was referred to Committee on Commerce.

Speaker Naone informed the House that he was in receipt of a communication from Rep. Hau giving sickness of his children as a reason for his non arrival at the opening of the session.

Being no further business, the House adjourned to meet this morning.

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

PLANTATIONS BOOMING.

Sugar Cane Planted at an Elevation of 2100 Feet.

Arrest and Conviction of Kahuna. Telephone Instruments Arrive.

PUNALUU (Hawaii), Feb. 23.

Kau is very short of water at present, and the plantations feel it very much, as they need the water to fume the cane. When it is dry in the lowlands there is generally plenty of rain in the woods, which keeps the reservoirs full, giving sufficient water to fume. At the present there is a dearth of rain in both localities.

Notwithstanding this drawback the Hawaiian Agricultural Company and the Hutchinson Plantation Company are turning out abundance of sugar. The W. G. Hall has had full loads the last two trips and left sugar in the warehouses which she had no room for.

The Waialeale arrived on the 19th and took 3400 bags of sugar from Honouapou. All that is wanted is a little rain and Kau will keep the W. G. Hall and one more steamer busy until the end of the year.

The Hawaiian Agricultural Company commenced to grind February 1st and expects to continue until January 1, 1897. The estimate for the year is 7000 tons. To take this large crop off, the capacity of the mill has been increased by the addition of a new eight-ton pan, two new centrifugals, a mixer, and a boiler; with the assistance of the above additions Mr. Walton expects to make seventy classifiers a day of ten hours grinding.

About 800 acres of new land has been planted, 700 being virgin soil, which great results are expected from. Cane is being planted here at an elevation of 2100 feet, which is higher than any other plantation. Yellow bamboo or Whitney cane, which originated here, is doing well at that elevation, maturing from twenty-two to twenty-four months; unlike the rose bamboo, it furnishes sufficient trash to run the mill.

Rose bamboo is also planted lately at the same elevation and is growing nicely. Lahaina cane has been planted at an elevation of 2000 and promises well. Caledonia cane is also being tried, but so far very little has reached maturity; it seems to be a strong and vigorous cane and stands up well.

On the Hutchinson plantation the Makaanau cane has distinguished itself this year, by yielding 600 tons of sugar; the largest yield previous to this was 400 tons. Plant cane went five tons per acre and ratoons four.

Kinolau (w.), a kahuna, was taken before Judge Waiipulani and charged with sorcery, and was found guilty and fined \$200 and costs. Deputy Sheriff Yates has been watching this kahuna a long time waiting to get evidence to convict her, and at last was successful in obtaining it.

The long delayed telephones have at last arrived. Mr. Augst at Kona, and Mr. Prichard of Kau are hard at work putting them up, and in a few days Kau will probably have the best system on the island; it will be a great improvement on the old line.

Miss M. Gallagher, sister of W. G. Gallagher of Pahala, leaves this steamer for San Francisco, and will be greatly missed by her numerous friends.

F. M. Wakefield of Hilo has been visiting Kau for several days. Kilauea is still dormant, the heat from the steam seems to be increasing.

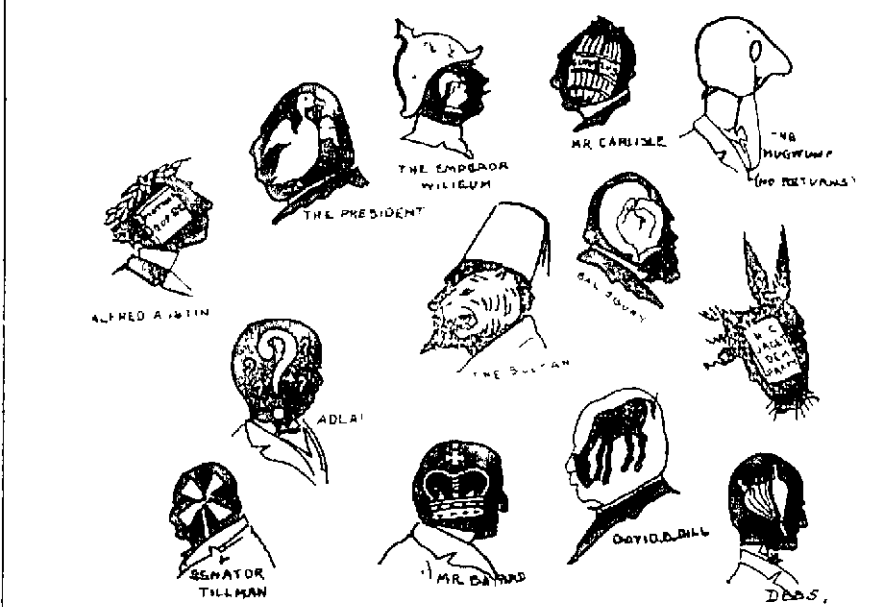
Hon. J. Kauhanu goes down by this Hall to attend the Legislature.

Organ for Hilo Church.

The Foreign Church of Hilo will soon be the possessor of a large and effective pipe organ. The securing of the instrument is largely due to the generosity of Theo. H. Davies, Alex. Young of Honolulu and others who contribute the difference between \$700, the amount subscribed by local residents, and the cost of the organ which will be in the neighborhood of \$2000.

When the exact size has been decided the trustees of the church will at once take steps to enlarge the edifice to the size necessary to accommodate so large an instrument. This will probably be accomplished by an addition in the shape of a T with an alcove at the back in which will be placed the organ. Messrs. John Bergstrom & Sons of San Francisco will be awarded the contract for the instrument.—Hilo Tribune.

RESULTS OF THE NEW PHOTOGRAPHY.



By Professor Rontgen's Process We Shall Soon be Able to Verify the Above Surmises as to the Contents of Certain Bodies.

When Ordering Oil, ask your Agents to send you

Tropic Cylinder Oil

Tropic Engine Oil

Tropic Machinery Oil

and you will have the BEST Lubricating Oil for Sugar Mills and your Engines.

E. O. HALL & SON,
HONOLULU, H. I.

PATTERNS AND PRICES

Of the following dress goods will be sent to any address on request, viz:

FRENCH DRESS FABRICS, Imported direct from Paris, LOVELY DESIGNS.

SCOTCH GINGHAMS In checks and stripes, : : : : NICE TINTS.

NAVY BLUE and GREY SERGES, Just the thing for walking and riding SKIRTS.

All Enquiries Cheerfully Answered.

L. B. KERR, P.O. BOX 306
HONOLULU



OH!

:- This is Good

So pleased I can get

GOOD TOBACCO

Hollister & Co.,

CORNER FORT AND MERCHANT STREET S.

SEE THEIR

SMOKERS' ARTICLES IN SILVER

: : AND THEIR :

Smoking Stands. Cheap.

The PACIFIC HOSPITAL STOCKTON, CAL.

—UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF—

DR. F. P. J. Medical Dept. DR. A. A. SUGGLES, Asst. Physician. DR. G. CLARK, P.



PRIVATE HOSPITAL for the CARE and TREATMENT of MENTAL and NERVOUS DISEASES, MORPHINE and OPIUM HABITS.

The Proprietary Institution known as The Pacific Hospital is especially devoted to the care and treatment of Mental and Nervous Diseases. The buildings are capacious and comfortable, having been constructed for the accommodation of over 200 patients, and they are pleasantly situated in the suburbs of Stockton, and surrounded by attractive grounds of 40 acres in extent, with cultivated gardens and playing fields. Its advantage over public institutions in facility of admission and procuring extra accommodations if required, are obvious. For terms and other particulars apply to the Management.

REFERENCES:

DR. L. C. LANE, San Francisco DR. B. H. FIDMANN, San Francisco
DR. W. H. MARY, S. F. ex Supt. Ins. Asylum DR. H. H. WOOLLEY, San S. P. Co. and Oakland
DR. ROBT. A. MCLEAN, San Francisco
DR. I. S. TROUS, San Francisco DR. W. H. THOMAS, San Jose
DR. G. A. SHULTZ, Napa, late Supt. State Insane Asylum. 1600-6m

THE

Novelty

—:OF:—

Honesty

You read our advertisements from week to week. You read others. All leave more or less impression on your mind. Startling bargains are told of here and there, and yet our plain statement of honest facts and prices have made us what we are today, the

LEADING

FURNITURE DEALERS

We want your trade, and solicit your trade on these grounds only: that you will find everything as represented. When we say our prices are the lowest, they are the lowest. When we say our goods are better made, we know it, and so do you. When there is a defect in a piece of our Furniture, we tell you; if it escapes us, we want you to tell us. Consider these things in buying. Come and see us. It is worth considerable to feel confidence in the man you are dealing with, and our 20 years experience and dealings with the public should be evidence enough that we are selling

Honest Goods

— AT —

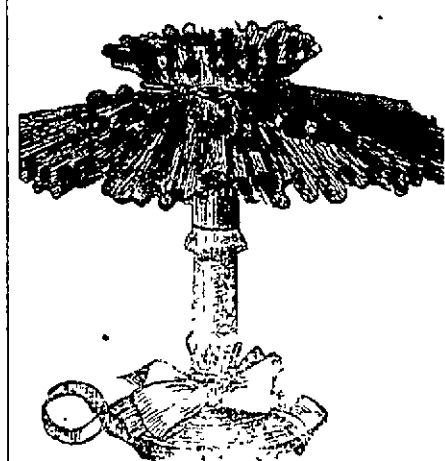
Honest Prices.

That everything is just as we state it. New Goods continually arriving direct from the manufacturer.

HOPP & CO.,

Furniture Dealers,

CORNER KING AND BETHEL STS.



TISSUE PAPER

A new lot of Tissue Paper, Flower Materials now on hand, comprising

DENNISON'S -- CREPE

— AND —

Plain Tissue Papers.

Covered Wire and Tubing, Higgins and Columbia Paste, Violet Leaves and Petals, Daisy and Rose Leaves, Card Board Frames and Boxes.

Also a fresh Supply of

Artists' Materials.

Picture Frames made to order at Frisco prices.

KING BROS.,

HOTEL STREET.

EAGLE HOUSE,

Family Hotel,

NUUANU -- AVENUE

MR. McLEAN, Proprietor.

Per day \$1.25, per week \$7.50. Special monthly rates. Finest location in the city.

J. S. WALKER,

General Agent the Hawaiian Islands,

Royal Insurance Company,

Alliance Assurance Company, Alliance Marine and General Insurance Company.

WILHELMA OF MADGEBURG

INSURANCE COMPANY.

San Life Insurance Company of Canada

Room 12, Spreckels' Block, Honolulu, H. I.

ONE BILL IS PASSED.

Biennial Period Settled So Far as Senators Are Concerned.

CHANGES IN THE LAND ACT.

Minister Damon's Bill for Payment of Current Accounts Favorably Reported—Hilo Street Bill Introduced. Representatives Have Short Session.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 26.

The Senate met at the usual hour. Senator Kauhane was present for the first time, making the Senatorial list complete.

Senator McCandless introduced a long petition for Dr. Rodgers, in which he forever prays for a portion of his salary claimed as secretary of the Labor Commission. The petition, with the several exhibits, were referred to the Committee on Finance.

Senator Waterhouse, from the Committee on Finance, reported an amendment to the "Act to further provide for the payment of current accounts." The passage of the bill was recommended with slight amendment. The report of the committee was deferred to be considered with the bill.

Minister Damon gave notice of an "Act appropriating moneys for the expenses of the Legislature of 1896."

Senator Lyman sent his bill for the construction of streets in Hilo to the secretary to be read. The bill went to the Printing Committee.

The bill on Homestead leases came up for second reading under the order of the day. The Committee on Public Lands recommended the passage of the bill. On motion of Mr. Baldwin it was considered section by section.

Under the first section Minister Smith noted the provision made for the appraisal of value under the "right of purchase lease." It was manifest that this plan ought to apply to homestead leases. The amendment to the law was made to bring the homestead leases under similar conditions of rental. He explained the difference between the 999 year, or homestead lease, and the right of purchase lease. The object of the amendment to the bill was for those who take advantage of the homestead leases to pay 4 per cent. rental.

President Wilder and Senator Baldwin understood that at the special session the idea was for those taking up homestead leases not to pay rental.

Senator Waterhouse wanted to know what would be the effect on those who had already taken up leases. The Attorney General replied that no land had been taken up under the homestead lease. The section was passed as read.

Section 2, providing for striking out the first fifteen words of Section 30, was passed without discussion.

After considerable discussion on Section 3, Minister Cooper suggested that Section 2 of the bill should give the amended section in full. He had found while on the bench that the reference to amendments without giving the amended section in full had caused not a little confusion. On reconsideration of the section Minister Cooper's motion was carried.

Section 3 was passed with a slight amendment. The Act as a whole then passed the second reading and was referred to the printing committee for an official copy.

The Act regulating the beginning and ending of the biennial period passed the final reading by unanimous vote.

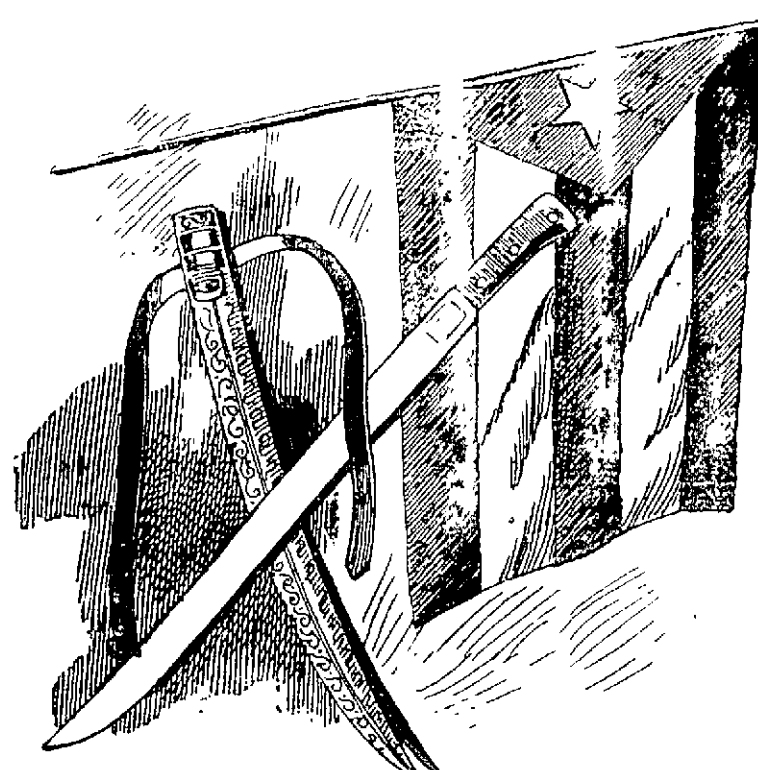
The Senate bill on Current Accounts was taken up. The report of the committee was read as follows:

"Your Committee of Finance to which was referred bill No. 2, 'An Act to Further provide for the Payment of Current Accounts,' after careful consideration, would recommend the passage of the bill with the following amendments: In the fifth line after the word 'money' we would recommend the insertion of the words 'not to exceed \$150,000 at any one time,' so that 'that section will read, 'The Minister of Finance, with the approval of the Executive Council, is authorized to open a bank account or bank accounts in the name of the Government of the Republic of Hawaii with any bank or banks or financial institution carrying on business in Honolulu, and from time to time to receive on loan by way of overdraft on such account or accounts such sums of money not to exceed \$150,000 at any one time, as the said Minister and the said Council may seem necessary to meet the current expenses of the said Government.'"

The bill was taken up section by section. On query by Senator Hooking Minister Damon said it was the intention to make the law so that the total loan by the Minister of Finance should not exceed \$150,000. The section as amended by the committee was passed.

Section 2 requiring "that the money borrowed shall be payable on demand with interest not exceeding six per cent. per annum in United States gold," stirred considerable discussion. President Wilder asked why silver might not be borrowed and gold demanded by the money lender. Minister Damon said the section might be amended so as to provide that the money should be repayable in the same coin.

Minister Damon also remarked that in the Finance Department it was necessary to tell the whole story. There could be nothing hidden under the cloak of diplomacy. A year ago there was a surplus but circumstances over which the country had no control had depleted that surplus. This



THE CUBAN FLAG AND MACHETE AND SCABBARD.

measure was asked in order that there should be money provided to meet unusual expenses. "It is a singular thing that the more civilized a country becomes the greater the expenditure and the greater the taxes." If there any way in which the Minister of Finance could be more closely hedged Mr. Damon was willing that it should be done, but he believed the Legislature should take its share of the responsibility and not put the Executive in a position where it became necessary for the individual members to pledge their personal security.

Minister Cooper offered the following substitute for section 2 which was carried. "The moneys borrowed by the authority of this Act shall be repayable by the Minister of Finance upon his tender of the same, together with interest not exceeding 6 per cent. per annum in United States gold coin."

Section 3, which provides that money cannot be drawn under this act, "except against departmental drafts or orders on the treasury of an equal amount duly accepted by the Minister of Finance," passed as read. Section 5 limiting the act to April 1, 1898, was passed and the bill then passed the second reading as a whole. On motion of Mr. Baldwin the report of commission on the Public Land and Internal Improvements Committee of the Senate who will act with the Minister of the Interior in its consideration.

The bill for expenses of the commission, \$150, was referred to the Committee on Accounts.

A letter from Chief Justice Judd was read in which he stated that he had forwarded uncompleted copies of the Judiciary report in order that the Senate might have perusal of it before them while considering the appropriations.

Adjourned.

House of Representatives.

House called to order at 10 a. m. Prayer by the Chaplain. Minutes of previous day read and changed slightly according to the suggestion of Rep. Kaeo.

Rep. Robertson reported for the Judiciary committee as follows:

Your Judiciary committee to whom was referred Petition No. 1 from certain residents of Lahaina praying for the retention of the Circuit Court term at that town, hereby report, recommending the petition be laid up on the table for consideration with any bill that may be introduced on the subject.

Rep. Richards reported for the Printing committee that the joint report on Great and Department seals had been printed and were ready for distribution.

Rep. Hanuna introduced a resolution to the effect that the secretary be instructed to furnish each member of the House with twelve postage stamps a month with the necessary sticking material on the side to be applied to letters or other mail matter. In plain language the introducer of the resolution explained that twelve two-cent stamps was all that was wanted. One or five cent stamps were not in it. Rep. Bond moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

There was a ripple of light laughter throughout the House and then Rep. Kamaooha jumped to his feet. All eager for the fray and ready to fight for twenty-four cents a month, not on account of largeness of the sum, but as a matter of principle. Ink, pens and stationery had been furnished members. Stamps were right along in the same line. Very often members wished to confer with their constituents. When matters of importance to them were being transacted in Honolulu it was no more than proper that they should be informed of such. Stamps for this purpose should not be bought with money from the pockets of the Representatives.

The motion to lay the resolution on the table was lost and the motion to adopt was easily carried.

Unless some of the members refuse to accept postage stamps the Secretary will have to furnish \$3.36 worth of stamps every month.

Rep. Robertson moved that the report of the committee on seals be laid on the table to be made the order of the day, Wednesday. Carried.

Rep. Kamaooha moved that the rules be suspended in order to allow of his reading a resolution. When the motion was put a few straggling hands went up for and against. The speaker reprimanded the members for their mesmerized condition and as a punishment made them stand up to show their respective sides. The motion was carried and Rep. Kamaooha presented his resolution recommending the use of "typewriting" instead of "engrossing."

Rep. Robertson was very much averse to this and expressed the opinion that the committee on rules was shirking its duty. It was the work of this committee to go through the rules carefully and recommend

corrections. He moved that the resolution be laid on the table.

Rep. Kamaooha discussed the matter further.

Rep. Robertson rose to a point of order and stated that no rule could be changed without one day's notice.

Speaker Nye held that the point of order raised by Rep. Robertson was well taken and declared the resolution out of order.

House adjourned at 10:45.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.

Routine Matters—Increased Prostitution.

A meeting of the Board of Health was held yesterday afternoon. Present: President Smith, members Lansing, Reynolds, Drs. Wood, Day, Emerson and Drs. Wayson and Monsarrat.

Regarding the mitigation act sixty-five examinations were reported and one addition to the ranks of the prostitutes.

The meat and fish inspectors' reports showed everything in good condition.

Mr. Meyer's letter from Molokai spoke of Mr. Rhodes, the forester sent from Honolulu. He was reported as doing good work in the plans set for him to carry out.

Another letter from Kalaupapa asked that more of the Japanese bathing medicine be sent to the unfortunates at that place. The supply had run out completely and, since so much confidence was placed in its healing qualities, it was thought that a supply should be kept on hand at all times. The Board instructed the secretary to send up a supply sufficient to last six months.

An application from Dr. Dalton, graduate of the St. Louis Medical College and a physician of many years' experience, was received by the Board together with good recommendations.

F. S. Dodge's report on sewerage was presented by President Smith. The Board ordered it printed in pamphlet form.

At 4:10 the Board went into executive session.

ARREST THE DISASTER.

Opium License Means Death to Hawaiians.

MR. EDITOR:—With great sorrow and surprise I notice in the city papers that a bill to legalize the sale of opium was brought into the Senate of this Republic. The Senate of this Republic whose "corner stone" appeared to be opposition to the free use of this drug.

When, during the reign of Kalaupapa, opium was legalized, it was not uncommon to see Chinese on the thoroughfares, with their opium pipes ready for any Hawaiians. Even youth and children were taught its use.

We who have seen the dire results of free liquor upon the natives were grieved beyond measure to see this new and terrible foe to the "life of the land" and rejoiced in its removal, but fair lives are still blighted by this license.

Now we are again threatened with the "destruction of" our people from this foe. Our people are they not, whom we have loved and for whom we have labored for more than half a century, ever sorrowing that the kindly Hawaiians are so ready to fall into those snares that destroy soul and body and needing restraint and not license.

May God grant that this young Republic which has taken upon itself the welfare of Hawaiians remain faithful to its trust and not bring upon them, a "terrible temptation" which the past shows them unable to resist and may all good men and true become "enthusiasts" to arrest the disaster.

M. S. OR MOTHER RIQU.

The little daughter of Mr. Fred Webber, Holland, Mass., had a very bad cold and cough which he had not been able to cure with any thing. I gave him a 25 cent bottle of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says W. P. Holden, merchant and postmaster at West Brimfield, and the next time I saw him he said it worked like a charm. This remedy is intended especially for acute throat and lung diseases such as colds, croup and whooping cough, and it is famous for its cures. There is no danger in giving it to children for it contains nothing injurious. For sale by all druggists and dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., agents for H. I.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Sugar! Sugar! Sugar!

If Sugar is what you want use

FERTILIZER.

The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company has just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida, 150 Tons Double Superphosphate, 300 Tons Natural Plant Food, 25 Tons Common Superphosphate

Also per "Martha Davis" and other vessels,

Nitrate of Soda, Sulphate of Ammonia, Sulphate of Potash, Muriate of Potash & Kainit High-Grade Manures

To any analysis always on hand or made to order.

A. F. COOKE, Agent.



A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power for your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Flows, Railways and Holists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high-priced engineers, and only have one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available it costs nothing to generate Electric Power.

THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

THEO. HOFFMAN, Manager.

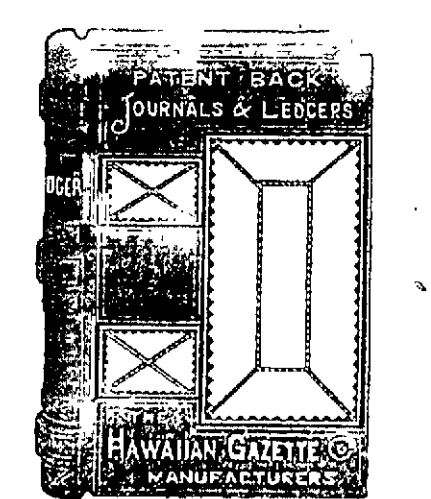
FOSTER & HITCHCOCK,

PROPRIETORS

Sanders' Express Co.

Are prepared to move Furniture at \$1.50 to \$4 per load according to distances. Baggage delivered to and from the steamer a specialty. Freight handled with dispatch. Agents per ton and upwards according to distance.

F. H. FOSTER, Manager.



CASTLE & COOKE

LIMITED,

Importers

Hardware

AND

GENERAL

MERCHANDISE.

We wish to call your attention to the following goods just received from England:

Sheet Zinc, Bar Iron, Anvils, Fence Wire, Hydraulic Jacks, Rain Gauges, Hubbuck's White Lead, Hubbuck's White Zinc, Sauce Pans, Tea Kettles, Fish Hooks, Dog Chains, Chamois Skins, Razors, Etc., Etc.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.

IMPORTERS,

Hardware and General Merchandise.

Gasoline \$3.25 per case, delivered.

HONOLULU

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY.

W. W. WRIGHT, Proprietor.

CARRIAGE BUILDER

AND REPAIRER.

All orders from the other Islands in the Carriage Building, Trimming and Painting Line will meet with prompt attention.

P. O. Box 821.

128 and 130 FORT STREET.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

The Famous Tourist Route of the World.

In Connection with the Canadian-Australian Steamship Line Tickets are Issued

To All Points in the United States and Canada, via Victoria and Vancouver.

MOUNTAIN RESORTS:

Banff, Glacier, Mount Stephen and Fraser Canon.

Empress Line of Steamers from Vancouver

Tickets to All Points in Japan, China, India and Around the World.

For tickets and general information apply to

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd.,

Agents Canadian-Australian S.S. Line Canadian Pacific Railway.

HEALDS

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

24 Post Street, San Francisco.

FOR SEVENTY-FIVE DOLLARS

This college instructs in shorthand, Typewriting, Bookkeeping, Telegraphy, Penmanship, Drawing, all the English branches and everything pertaining to business for full six months. We have 16 teachers and give individual instruction to all our pupils.

A Department of Electrical Engineering

Has been established under a thoroughly qualified instructor. The course is thoroughly practical. Send for circular.

C. S. HALEY, Secretary.

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier

GOLDS, COUGHS, INFLUENZA, SORE THROAT

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

With a few drops of this most distressing cough, soothe the inflamed membrane, loosen the phlegm, and induce refreshing sleep. For the Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the pulmonary troubles to which the young are so liable, there is no other remedy so effective as

AYER'S

Cherry Pectoral

A Record of nearly 60 years

Gold Medals at the World's Chief Expositions.

See the name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, is prominent on the wrapper and is blown in the glass of each bottle. Take no cheap imitation.

Agents for Honolulu.

Hollister Drug Company, Ltd.



POWELL'S

BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED COUGH REMEDY, its immense sale throughout the world indicates its inestimable value. 20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COTTAGE ALIKE, Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled COUGH REMEDY. Its large sale throughout the whole civilized world proves its great worth.

LOOSENS THE PHLEGM IMMEDIATELY. NIGHT COUGH QUICKLY RELIEVED. SEE TRADE MARK AS ABOVE ON EACH WRAPPER. See the words "Thomas Powell, Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824. SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING THEIR SUPPLIES SHOULD NOT OMIT THIS TIME-HONORED COUGH REMEDY.

FOR A COUGH.

POWELL'S BALSAM OF ANISEED.

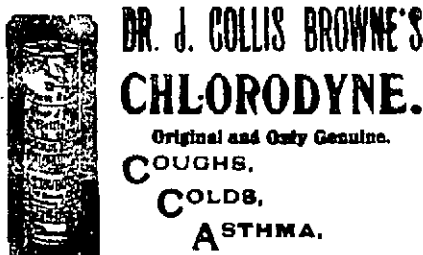
FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, &c.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN NEW ZEALAND AND CAFE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s. 6d. and 2s. 6d.

Agents for Honolulu:

Hollister Drug Company, Ltd.



DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

Original and Only Genuine.

COUGHS,

COLDS,

ASTHMA,

BRONCHITIS

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was a liberally untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, July 13, 1864.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN of EVERY KIND, affords a calm, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. It is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, report that it ACTS as a CHARM, and does generally sufficient.

Dr. Gibbon, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "Two doses completely cured me of diarrhoea."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

is the TRUE PALLIATIVE IN Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

Rapidly cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic, Palpitation, Hysteria.

Important Caution.—The immense sale of this Remedy has given rise to many unscrupulous imitations.

N.B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the Government Stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne. Sold in bottles of 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 4s. 6d., by all chemists.

Sole Manufacturer,

J. T. DAVENPORT.

33 Great Russell Street, London, W.C.

JOHN PHILLIPS,

Plumber.

HOTEL STREET, NEAR FORT

Telephone 412

1015

HAWAIIAN GAZETTE.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. R. FARRINGTON, EDITOR.

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1896.

A WASHINGTON STAR correspondent refers to the Cuban girls "in arms" as if this were a new attribute of the new woman. Possibly the old women might throw some light on this subject.

The graphic description of the Armenian outrages given in another column certainly ought to open many charitable purses to day, that the sum sent on may be one that will prove a sincere sympathy for those oppressed on account of their religious principles.

The editor of the San Francisco American says some one ought to send one of the evening papers some literature in order that he may not "make a complete ass of himself every time he writes." It is quite apparent that the San Francisco editor doesn't know his friend. Any amount of literature wouldn't stop the long eared growth.

As has been remarked by this paper on a previous occasion, the granting of a pension to Kaiulani is simply a question of policy. It will look rather nice on paper to see that the Hawaiian Republic has pensioned a to-have-been queen, and, if the Finance Department can readily furnish the funds, there is no particular objection to the pension. Kaiulani is unfortunate in her advisers, else she would have long ago taken the oath and been granted the pension that is now asked.

MINISTER DAMON has shown himself thoroughly capable of making both ends of the Government finances meet under any and all circumstances, but from the bills now being brought before the Legislature it would appear that he has no intention of allowing the possibility of temporary financial embarrassment. The measures being pressed by the Minister of Finance are in the line of a sound financial policy that will give assurance of the Government meeting its obligations under all circumstances.

A most significant remark was passed by the Attorney-General in the Legislature yesterday when speaking of the necessity for an increased police force on the island of Hawaii. Referring to the new population that needed attention, Mr. Smith said, "If they were Anglo-Saxons with their families we would not need a police force." There is a text for a good, wholesome sermon in this one remark. If some of the economists, who are so anxious to cut down the police force, would simply transform their negative efforts against the police force into positive efforts for the increase of the Anglo-Saxon, they might rest assured that they have, at least, done one action for the welfare of their country and their constituents. It is the importation of intelligent, active Americans into this country that will help to do away with the police and hold the Asiatic in check.

SINCE some of the residents of Hilo are using such strong language about the amount of public money they are receiving for public works, it was decidedly interesting to know what proportion of the taxes the people of Hilo and Hawaii pay. Whether their claims are just or not can be very easily settled. There are cold, calculating figures that tell the whole story. The Minister of Finance told the Legislature that everything in his department had to be open to the public consequently there must be a record of the taxes paid and money received by the people of the big island. They have never offered comparative figures, but they cannot object to the story being told in black and white. Let the Legislature call on

the Minister of Finance for a statement of the money Hawaii has paid into the treasury and what has been drawn out for its benefit.

In rendering a decision on a crime resulting from voluntary intoxication, a court in the District of Columbia declared, "It is inexorably demanded for the protection of society against lawlessness that the court should not yield to sentimentality and follow judicial utterances which set a premium on vice by condonation of crime resulting from reckless habits." The people of this country have been requested to yield to a weak sentimentality, to set a premium on vice and virtually condone crime by opening the doors to one of its strongest allies. The country may need an opium revenue, but it does not need and should beware of the expenses resulting from a probable increase of crime. The honest thinking people will not condone a vice that is simply a stepping stone to the greater degradation of the Hawaiians.

WANTS ALL THE GLORY.

It is said that the United States Congress has found the co-operation with President Cleveland on matters of foreign policy is impossible. An exchange says: "The Senate, in particular, is completely out of touch with his views, and has been since the present administration began. It favored Hawaii; he opposed it. It sympathized, though by no formal expression, with Nicaragua in the contention at Corinto; the President refused to speak, and British troops were landed. It started in to back him up in the new assertion of the Monroe doctrine, he, through Mr. Smith of New Jersey, promptly took issue with its deliverance. The Davis resolution was pronounced extreme and untimely. Its passage will be unwelcome to the President. The Senate gave cordial approval to the Armenian resolutions; the President, it is said, will not forward them to the European powers. And so now in this Cuban business. The Senate, if it could, would grant belligerent rights to the insurgents at once; the President shows no such disposition." The cause of the President's action is said to be his unwillingness to allow Congress to share in whatever glory may attack foreign dealings of the United States. The bulk of the glory must be his or there will be no glory at all. From the outcome of several of his strokes of foreign policy, it is quite natural that even the men of his own party should turn all the glory upon his shoulders.

COMPLETE IN ITS FALSITY.

During the opening hours of the Legislative session yesterday Senator Brown rose to a question of privilege and called attention to a list of names published by this paper under the words "black list." Senator Brown expressed the opinion that the course of the paper was not just, fair or respectful. He stated that the ADVERTISER was making an attempt to intimidate members of the Legislature, who had not already placed themselves on record either for or against the opium license. He also remarked that the policy of the ADVERTISER was controlled by those in the employ of the Government and asked if the course of the ADVERTISER met the approbation of the Government. Senator McCandless followed in the wake of Mr. Brown in a more virulent attack on the ADVERTISER, and went so far as to announce to the Minister of Finance that an official in the finance department "dictated" the policy of the ADVERTISER, and to further ask the Minister of Finance what he thought of it.

So far as the use of the word "black list" is concerned we do not maintain that they must remain, if the Senators feel that they are prejudicial to the interests of disinterested legislation. We regret very much, however, that it should have been insinuated that the use of those words indicated a course of intimidation toward those members who have not expressed their

opinions. We have believed and we do believe today that the members of the Legislature are above intimidation, and though forty black lists might be published, we know of no Senator or Representative whose opinions would be swerved thereby. Some of the Senators made a very black interpretation of the words in question. The color will doubtless change after the first heat of argument has passed.

What interests us more directly at this time is the insinuation by Senator Brown and the direct statement by Senator McCandless that the policy of this paper is dictated by an official of the Government. They refer to Collector General Castle. What ground these men think they have for making such statements we do not know, but we do know that the insinuation and the statement that the policy of this paper is "dictated" by any one man other than the responsible editor whose name appears at the head of this column, are absolutely without foundation—a representation complete only in its falsity. The connection of the name of any Government official, past or present, with the editorial policy of the ADVERTISER is unjust and uncalled for, and those, whomsoever they may be, making such statements dare not attempt to prove the truth of their assertions. It is easy to say "it is generally understood;" it is easy to make insinuations and attempt to throw discredit on a Government official, but there is not a member of any legislative body in this country who can successfully uphold any insinuations by an attempt to prove that Collector-General Castle dictates the policy of this paper. Mr. Castle, doubtless, has opinions on the opium bill and other legislative measures which will reach the Legislature through the Minister of Finance, and, so far as we are able to learn, the country will have plenty of opportunity to study his opinions and conclusions without exerting themselves to spread abroad misrepresentations regarding Mr. Castle and the ADVERTISER.

HAWAII'S CRIMINAL RECORD.

The criminal record shown by the report of Chief Justice Judd for the years 1894-95 gives many interesting points on the general morality of the nation. This record unfortunately does not show that crime is on the decrease in Hawaii although, as compared with the statistics given recently regarding crime in the United States, we have reason, on the whole, to congratulate ourselves as a law abiding community.

The Chief Justice gives the number of arrests for the last biennial period as 14,910 with 8578 convictions; an increase of 1786 convictions over the last period. The cause of the increased convictions the Chief Justice attributes in part to the increased vigilance of the Police department. The increased number of convictions for gambling alone is 1163, which in a measure accounts for the unusual gain. In estimating the population, arbitrary figures are taken which are doubtless more nearly correct than the figures given in the census of 1890. Of the 13,500 Chinese, 20.11 per cent. have been convicted of criminal offenses; of the 21,000 Japanese, 8.77 per cent.; 12,000 Portuguese, 3.60; 40,000 Hawaiians, 6.96 per cent. and of 14,000 coming under the head of other nationalities, 5.73 per cent. have been convicted. In every nationality except the Portuguese, there has been an increase of criminals. Among the last named there has been a decrease of thirteen.

In sifting down the criminal offenses it is found that gambling has been on the increase particularly among the Asiatics. Arrests for opium selling, importing and having in possession have risen from 1,235 in the former period to 1,408; an increase of 173. The convictions have also increased in about the same proportion. Convictions for drunkenness have increased over 18 per cent. and 76 per cent. of

these convictions were obtained in the District Court of Honolulu. The Chinese appear to be the only nationality not addicted to drunkenness. All other nationalities show an increased record of debauch. Drunkenness among the Japanese has increased nearly 50 per cent in two years and Hawaiians a little over 20 per cent.

The total number of criminal cases considered by all the courts during the last period was 14,932, against 11,569 during the previous period. These criminal cases have increased a little over two per cent. While the increase is not a large one or particularly alarming, it is very easy to note in which direction the weaknesses of the Hawaiians tend. Of the 1630 convicted for drunkenness, 974 were Hawaiians. They are a people addicted to dissipation and the use of injurious stimulants and drugs. They figure very little in the opium transactions because the high price of the smuggled drug is an effective barrier. But once license the drug, give the Hawaiian to understand that its use meets with the approval of the Government, and, as remarked by Judge Hardy of Kauai, "the burden of calamities and evil influences, already so heavy, would be greater than our weak Hawaiian brother could bear."

LICENSE WILL NOT WIN.

Probably the most interesting piece of news that will go to the Coast by the late mails is the fact that there has been introduced in the Legislature of the Republic a bill to provide for the licensing of opium. It is needless to say that the news will be somewhat of a surprise to those who have taken more than a passing interest in the last three years of Hawaiian history. After having been led to look upon the opium bill as one of the principal causes leading to the overthrow of 1893, they may well be surprised to find an attempt being made to incorporate a similar bill in the political platform of the party now in power.

We realize fully that no sane American politician will ever put the present "opium effort" down as a move advocated by able politicians. Consequently the conclusion they will doubtless come to is that, after all, Cleveland was right and the opium bill of 1892 was only used as a handle to gain power. We also realize that the Democratic party of the United States will be highly pleased to be able to go into the coming presidential campaign and harp on the opium bill of the new Republic with all the detrimental variations of which the campaign orator alone is capable.

It is hardly time, however, for the campaign orator to lay his plans on this score or for the conservative friends of the Republic to come to the conclusion that they have miscalculated the character of the parties in whom they have previously placed confidence. The opium bill has not passed, and there is every indication that it will be sent to its death in the Senate, where it originated. A private canvas of the Senate fails to show that there are enough members of that body who are prepared to stultify the early record of the Republic by voting for a measure so thoroughly odious to the majority of the people of this country. There always has been and probably always will be a clique favoring the licensing of opium. Provisional Government, Republic, or any other form of government could not keep them from attempting to gain favorable legislation. The moral sense and the political sense of the majority of the men who stand by the Republic and good government, however, revolts at the sight of this old bugbear again coming to the front.

But, however disagreeable the topic may be, the people have confidence in the majority of their representatives who were elected to the Legislature, not to give the country a twenty years' set-back and offer damaging arguments to our enemies gratis, but rather to

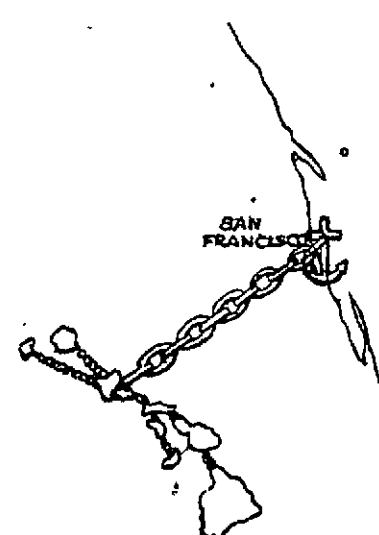
keep the laws of the country well within the firm foundation principles of the Republic, which have thus far met the approval, not only of the people of Hawaii, but of a large majority of the citizens of the States. Although the opium advocates are active, our friends may rest assured that not all the legislators are prepared to cut their political throats at this, their first opportunity.

THE AMERICAN LEAGUE.

Organizing the Third House—Committees Appointed.

At a meeting of the American League last night two new members were elected.

A committee was appointed to secure, if possible, speakers from outside the league to make addresses at an open meeting to be held in the near future. At this time there will be formed what is now spoken of as the "Third House," composed of the public, which will have for its work the consideration of bills, resolutions and other business before the Legislature. The public, or the "Third House," will appoint its own speaker at the meeting designated and will proceed to business immediately. Committees will also be appointed. The matter has been thought by sound minds to be worthy of consideration. The American League has taken it up in a business-like way, giving every assurance of its success and assuring the public of concerted action in voicing its sentiments to the Legislature.



Annexation—A Design for the Great Seal.

A. R. F.

The American Relief Fund held an adjourned annual meeting yesterday morning at the office of Mr. Bruce Cartwright, and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Hon. C. R. Bishop, president; W. F. Allen, vice-president; W. O. Atwater, secretary and treasurer; J. Emmeluth and C. B. Ripley, relief committee.

Funeral of Palmer Parker.

The funeral services of the late Palmer Kuihelani Parker took place at the family residence yesterday afternoon, the Rev. H. H. Parker officiating. A quartette of singers sang "Rock of Ages" and "Nearer, My God to Thee." The coffin and the room in which it was placed were one mass of flowers, sent in by friends of the deceased. Upon the piano was a large cross of red flowers. Violets were strewn in profusion all over the coffin. A large number of friends were present at the services. The body will be taken to the family vault at Mana on the Lieklike today for interment.

As a Mark of Respect.

In honor of the late Palmer K. Parker, Oahu College, of which institution Mr. Parker had been a student, was closed yesterday afternoon in order that the pupils might attend the funeral services.

Resolutions of sympathy, to be presented to the family, have been placed in the hands of Viggo Jacobsen to be engrossed.

THE PROPER TIME

When the most benefit is to be derived from a good medicine, is early in the year. This is the season when the tired body, weakened organs and nervous system yearn for a building-up medicine like Hood's Sarsaparilla. Many wait for the open spring weather and, in fact, delay giving attention to their physical condition so long that a long siege of sickness is inevitable. To rid the system of the impurities accumulated during the winter season, to purify the blood and to invigorate the whole system, there is nothing equal to Hood's Sarsaparilla. Don't put it off, but take Hood's Sarsaparilla now. It will do you good. Read the testimonials published in behalf of Hood's Sarsaparilla, all form reliable, grateful people. They tell the story. HOBSON DRUG CO., wholesale agents.

The Hilo Shoot.

News was received by the Hawaiian yesterday that after nine men of the Hilo team had shot in the match with Company B last Saturday it was found that the score stood 432. This was very surprising to Captain Austin who immediately had the target examined. It was soon found out that 2s and 3s had been made but that the native marker had been bribed to paste them up and call the 2s and 3s, 4s and 5s respectively. The native boy was sharply questioned about the matter but nothing further than the fact that he had been bribed, could be learned. Captain Austin was not after the person, whoever he might be, when the Hawaii sailed for this port. The Hilo riflemen will shoot over again tomorrow and at that time it will be sought to secure a reliable marker.

Will Embark in Business.

R. C. A. Peterson, familiarly known to everyone as "Bert," will open an office in the Cummins Block on March 1st for the transaction of business of collecting, Custom House brokerage and conveyancing. During Mr. Peterson's two years' services in the Custom House he has won the regard of the community for his genial, affable ways and he hopes that they may have won for him a generous share of patronage in his new business.

TOURISTS' GUIDE THROUGH HAWAII.

H. M. Whitney, Publisher.

Only Complete Guide Published

BEAUTIFULLY ILLUSTRATED.

Price 75 Cents.

FOR SALE BY

Hawaiian News Company and Thrum's Bookstore, Fort Street, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

FILTERS.

The report of the executive officer of the Board of Health relative to the condition of the Nuuanu reservoirs is suggestive of something dangerous to health. It also suggests filters, good filters, something that will effectually separate the water from mud and filth. Nature has done much toward providing the people with necessities; it has also done a little toward securing for the people, luxuries. In some localities a filter is a luxury, in others, Honolulu for instance, it is a necessity, but the natural filters that are sold have been much improved by the ingenuity of man.

Charcoal is admitted to be the most thorough purifying agent known, consequently Messrs. Slack & Brownlow selected it for use in the manufacture of their filters. And we are the agents for this particular brand of filter in Honolulu, a sufficient guarantee, by the way, of the character of the article.

The latest invoices show three different, styles of the S. & B. Filters and these we have in stock; just opened them, in fact, and we want your attention.

No. 1, (we will call it No. 1) is fitted with a movable plate, so that when necessary, the carbon may be taken out and washed. It has also a movable lining allowing access to every part of the interior, which may be kept perfectly sweet and clean.

No. 2 and 3 are provided with the same conveniences for cleaning as the other, but they have the important addition that every part, including the pure water chamber, is accessible, giving them all the requirements of a "Perfect Filter."

The price of the S. & B. filter is below the others. You should have one, because it is a necessity.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.

The Daily Advertiser 75 cents a month. Delivered by carrier.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

Considered in Senate Yesterday Morning.

McCANDLESS WANTS ROADS.

Considering the Design For the Great Seal House Continues to Hold Short Sessions—Will Resume this Morning—Probable Work Next Week.



Golden Honors

from the

Golden Coast

...for...

Dr. Price's Baking Powder

California, empire of the Pacific, salutes the world. Her Midwinter Fair closed in a midsummer blaze of glory. Second only to the Columbian Exposition in extent, variety and splendor, the coast display was a veritable triumph. Out of her abundance the state poured her treasures—and the nations of the earth came to aid her in her noble exhibition.

Memorable were the exhibits—of gold and silver, of wheat and oil, of fruit and wine, of silk and wool—of all that man and nature could combine to produce. And no exhibit attracted more attention or excited warmer approval than that of

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder

Official tests showed it to be highest in leavening power, purest in quality, and most efficient in results of all baking powders made. Accordingly, the Highest Award and Gold Medal were conferred on Dr. Price's at the Midwinter Fair.

The triumph at San Francisco confirms the victory at Chicago. The Midwinter Fair verdict sustains and vindicates the bestowal of highest honors on Dr. Price's by the jury of awards at the World's Columbian Exposition.

LEWIS & CO., AGENTS, HONOLULU, H. I.

Saxons, with their wives and families, we wouldn't need such a police force." The item passed as read.

The Attorney General then asked that the salary of the deputy-sheriff at Wailuku be increased to \$3,000. Senator McCandless took up considerable time on the point. The item passed as \$3,000.

Senator Hocking then moved that the salary of the Makawao deputy be raised from \$2,400 to \$3,000. McCandless forgot his roasts and bridges for the time being and seconded the motion. Minister Smith drew attention to the fact that if this man's salary was raised, all in his class would follow. The deputy at Wailuku was deputy sheriff of the whole island and had greater responsibilities than the others. Minister Damon said he didn't know much about the sheriff's department, but he did know that the success of a department depended on the man at the head. "You can make or break a department in the selection of the responsible heads."

Respect to Former Legislator.

At this point Minister Damon called the attention of the Senators to Mr. Geoffrey Rhodes, who had just come into the hall. Mr. Rhodes once presided over the Legislature and Mr. Damon asked that the rules be suspended that he might present a memorial requesting Mr. Rhodes to occupy a seat on the floor of the Senate. The motion was carried and Mr. Rhodes escorted to a seat on the right of the President. Mr. Rhodes thanked the Senators for the courtesy shown him and remarked that it was a pleasure to note the change for the better that had taken place since he was president of the Legislature.

The Senators then turned to appropriations again. The salary of the Makawao deputy was not raised, but passed as in the bill, \$2,400.

Other items were passed without discussion as follows:

Salary of deputy sheriff, Lahaina, \$1,920; salary of deputy sheriff, Hana, \$1,920; salary of deputy sheriff, Molokai, \$1,600; pay of police, Maui \$31,000; salary of deputy sheriff, Lihue, \$1,920; salary of deputy sheriff, Kawaihau, \$1,560; salary of deputy sheriff, Hanalei, \$1,560; salary of deputy sheriff, Koloa, \$1,560; salary of deputy sheriff, Wailua, \$2,400; pay of police, Kaula, \$15,000; salary of deputy sheriff, Koolau, \$1,200; salary of deputy sheriff, Koolauloa, \$1,200; salary of deputy sheriff, Wailua, \$1,200; salary of deputy sheriff, Waianae, \$1,200; salary of deputy sheriff, Ewa, \$1,440; pay of police, Oahu \$140,000; salary of two clerks, receive no station \$2,880; salary of Supreme Court officer \$2,160; salary of back inspector \$2,400.

Salaries of physicians receiving station and prison, \$2,400. Pay of jailors, guards and lunas, \$55,000. Salary of clerk, translator and copyist, \$2,400.

Minister Damon fathered the appropriations for the bureau of public instruction. The item, the inspector-general's salary, was passed as read, \$8,500. Considerable discussion arose in consequence of the new item of \$3,800 for a deputy-inspector for Honolulu, and the item under "Public Instruction" were referred to the committee on education.

Appropriations for the Commission of Public Lands went through as follows: Salary of Land Agent, \$5,000; salary of Secretary and Sub-Agent, Fifth Land District, \$4,800; salary of First Clerk, \$2,400; salary of Second Clerk, \$960; pay of Sub Agents, \$4,420 (one not to exceed \$1,500 for island of Hawaii, and four not exceed \$750 each, at the discretion of the Land Commission); pay of Rangers, \$4,320.60 (six not to exceed \$720 each at the discretion of the Land Commission).

At 11:45 the Senate took a recess to 1:30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The afternoon session opened with the consideration of the Interior Department appropriations. Minister King had comparatively few explanations to make as his list of salaries was quite the same as the last period. The items were as follows:

Salary of Minister \$9,000; salary of chief clerk \$5,400; salary of first assistant clerk \$4,200; salary of second assistant clerk \$3,600; salary of third assistant clerk \$3,000; salary of fourth assistant clerk \$1,920; clerk in charge of land records and copying patent records \$1,800; two messengers \$1,920.

Salary of surveyor general \$6,000; salary of assistant in charge of office \$4,800; salary of engineer on city and general work \$4,800; salary of first assistant engineer on city and general work \$3,600; salary of second assistant engineer on city and general work \$1,800; salary of third assistant engineer on city and general work \$1,200; salary of messenger \$960; salary of registrar and copyist \$3,600; salary of four copyists at \$70, \$60 and two at \$50 each per month \$5,520; salary of Japanese inspector and interpreter \$4,800; salary of inspector and secretary bureau of immigration \$2,400; salary of superintendent of Honolulu water works and clerk of market \$5,000; salary of clerk \$3,600; salary of assistant clerk \$960; pay of reservoir keepers \$2,640; pay of plumber and assistant \$2,640; pay of tap inspector \$2,160; pay of shipping tinspector \$960; market's pay roll \$720; pay of assistant market keeper \$600; salary of superintendent Hilo water works \$1,200; salary of superintendent Koloa water works \$500; salary of engineer \$3,000; salary of superintendent public works \$6,000; salary of road engineer \$4,800; salary of bookkeeper \$3,000; salary of draughtsman \$2,400; salary of harbor master \$6,000; pay of keeper of wharf and boats, Lahaina \$2,400; salary of road supervisor, Honolulu \$4,800; roads and bridges, Honolulu, pay roll \$26,664; steam tug, pay roll \$12,600; salary of secretary Board of Health \$3,600.

Under pay of Government physicians, Senator Waterhouse said he thought \$36,000 was too much to pay the doctors and asked that the item be referred to a committee.

Minister Smith reviewed the policy of the Government to see to it that all people, especially Hawaiians, should have proper medical attendance. The physicians had done a great deal of good work. He was sorry the Board of Health had not his report at hand to give proof of what had been done. There were some physicians who did not follow out their duty as they should, but as a whole they were faithful. He did not believe it was time to do away with the system.

Senator Waterhouse said he had hoped the Board of Health would recommend doing away with this item. Here was a good opportunity for economy.

Senator Baldwin did not consider it time to do away with Government physicians, as the system assured a good class of physicians in the outside districts.

Mr. Waterhouse withdrew his motion, expressing the hope that at the next session a bill would be introduced doing away with this large pay-roll. The item passed as read, \$36,000. Other items for the Board of Health were: General expenses pay roll, \$18,600; non-leprosy children pay roll, \$912; removing garbage pay-roll, \$10,800; quarantine pay-roll, \$1,200; maintenance of hospital's pay-roll, \$7,200; Act to mitigate pay-roll, \$2,400; segregation of leprosy pay-roll, \$3,400.

Salary of Superintendent Insane Asylum, \$3,600; passed. Pay of assistants, \$21,600. Minister Smith upheld the increase of appropriation for pay of assistants at the Insane Asylum. The increase had been urged before the Board of Health. More guards were needed in properly caring for the insane. Senator Waterhouse favored referring the question to the Committee on Public Health. The Senators should investigate these matters for themselves. Senator McCandless wanted to know if the Government was caring for insane people who were able to pay their own expenses. He wished the Committee would look into the matter. Minister Smith said that whenever inmates had means they were charged. The item was referred to the Committee on Public Health for investigation.

Salary of Minister \$9,000; salary of chief clerk \$5,400; salary of first assistant clerk \$4,200; salary of second assistant clerk \$3,600; salary of third assistant clerk \$3,000; salary of fourth assistant clerk \$1,920; clerk in charge of land records and copying patent records \$1,800; two messengers \$1,920.

Salary of surveyor general \$6,000; salary of assistant in charge of office \$4,800; salary of engineer on city and general work \$4,800; salary of first assistant engineer on city and general work \$3,600; salary of second assistant engineer on city and general work \$1,800; salary of third assistant engineer on city and general work \$1,200; salary of messenger \$960; salary of registrar and copyist \$3,600; salary of four copyists at \$70, \$60 and two at \$50 each per month \$5,520; salary of Japanese inspector and interpreter \$4,800; salary of inspector and secretary bureau of immigration \$2,400; salary of superintendent of Honolulu water works and clerk of market \$5,000; salary of clerk \$3,600; salary of assistant clerk \$960; pay of reservoir keepers \$2,640; pay of plumber and assistant \$2,640; pay of tap inspector \$2,160; pay of shipping tinspector \$960; market's pay roll \$720; pay of assistant market keeper \$600; salary of superintendent Hilo water works \$1,200; salary of superintendent Koloa water works \$500; salary of engineer \$3,000; salary of superintendent public works \$6,000; salary of road engineer \$4,800; salary of bookkeeper \$3,000; salary of draughtsman \$2,400; salary of harbor master \$6,000; pay of keeper of wharf and boats, Lahaina \$2,400; salary of road supervisor, Honolulu \$4,800; roads and bridges, Honolulu, pay roll \$26,664; steam tug, pay roll \$12,600; salary of secretary Board of Health \$3,600.

Under pay of Government physicians, Senator Waterhouse said he thought \$36,000 was too much to pay the doctors and asked that the item be referred to a committee.

Minister Smith reviewed the policy of the Government to see to it that all people, especially Hawaiians, should have proper medical attendance. The physicians had done a great deal of good work. He was sorry the Board of Health had not his report at hand to give proof of what had been done. There were some physicians who did not follow out their duty as they should, but as a whole they were faithful. He did not believe it was time to do away with the system.

Senator Waterhouse said he had hoped the Board of Health would recommend doing away with this item. Here was a good opportunity for economy.

Senator Baldwin did not consider it time to do away with Government physicians, as the system assured a good class of physicians in the outside districts.

Mr. Waterhouse withdrew his motion, expressing the hope that at the next session a bill would be introduced doing away with this large pay-roll. The item passed as read, \$36,000. Other items for the Board of Health were: General expenses pay roll, \$18,600; non-leprosy children pay roll, \$912; removing garbage pay-roll, \$10,800; quarantine pay-roll, \$1,200; maintenance of hospital's pay-roll, \$7,200; Act to mitigate pay-roll, \$2,400; segregation of leprosy pay-roll, \$3,400.

Salary of Superintendent Insane Asylum, \$3,600; passed. Pay of assistants, \$21,600. Minister Smith upheld the increase of appropriation for pay of assistants at the Insane Asylum. The increase had been urged before the Board of Health. More guards were needed in properly caring for the insane. Senator Waterhouse favored referring the question to the Committee on Public Health. The Senators should investigate these matters for themselves. Senator McCandless wanted to know if the Government was caring for insane people who were able to pay their own expenses. He wished the Committee would look into the matter. Minister Smith said that whenever inmates had means they were charged. The item was referred to the Committee on Public Health for investigation.

Under pay of Government physicians, Senator Waterhouse said he thought \$36,000 was too much to pay the doctors and asked that the item be referred to a committee.

Minister Smith reviewed the policy of the Government to see to it that all people, especially Hawaiians, should have proper medical attendance. The physicians had done a great deal of good work. He was sorry the Board of Health had not his report at hand to give proof of what had been done. There were some physicians who did not follow out their duty as they should, but as a whole they were faithful. He did not believe it was time to do away with the system.

Senator Waterhouse said he had hoped the Board of Health would recommend doing away with this item. Here was a good opportunity for economy.

Senator Baldwin did not consider it time to do away with Government physicians, as the system assured a good class of physicians in the outside districts.

Mr. Waterhouse withdrew his motion, expressing the hope that at the next session a bill would be introduced doing away with this large pay-roll. The item passed as read, \$36,000. Other items for the Board of Health were: General expenses pay roll, \$18,600; non-leprosy children pay roll, \$912; removing garbage pay-roll, \$10,800; quarantine pay-roll, \$1,200; maintenance of hospital's pay-roll, \$7,200; Act to mitigate pay-roll, \$2,400; segregation of leprosy pay-roll, \$3,400.

Salary of Superintendent Insane Asylum, \$3,600; passed. Pay of assistants, \$21,600. Minister Smith upheld the increase of appropriation for pay of assistants at the Insane Asylum. The increase had been urged before the Board of Health. More guards were needed in properly caring for the insane. Senator Waterhouse favored referring the question to the Committee on Public Health. The Senators should investigate these matters for themselves. Senator McCandless wanted to know if the Government was caring for insane people who were able to pay their own expenses. He wished the Committee would look into the matter. Minister Smith said that whenever inmates had means they were charged. The item was referred to the Committee on Public Health for investigation.

Under pay of Government physicians, Senator Waterhouse said he thought \$36,000 was too much to pay the doctors and asked that the item be referred to a committee.

Minister Smith reviewed the policy of the Government to see to it that all people, especially Hawaiians, should have proper medical attendance. The physicians had done a great deal of good work. He was sorry the Board of Health had not his report at hand to give proof of what had been done. There were some physicians who did not follow out their duty as they should, but as a whole they were faithful. He did not believe it was time to do away with the system.

Senator Waterhouse said he had hoped the Board of Health would recommend doing away with this item. Here was a good opportunity for economy.

Senator Baldwin did not consider it time to do away with Government physicians, as the system assured a good class of physicians in the outside districts.

Mr. Waterhouse withdrew his motion, expressing the hope that at the next session a bill would be introduced doing away with this large pay-roll. The item passed as read, \$36,000. Other items for the Board of Health were: General expenses pay roll, \$18,600; non-leprosy children pay roll, \$912; removing garbage pay-roll, \$10,800; quarantine pay-roll, \$1,200; maintenance of hospital's pay-roll, \$7,200; Act to mitigate pay-roll, \$2,400; segregation of leprosy pay-roll, \$3,400.

Salary of Superintendent Insane Asylum, \$3,600; passed. Pay of assistants, \$21,600. Minister Smith upheld the increase of appropriation for pay of assistants at the Insane Asylum. The increase had been urged before the Board of Health. More guards were needed in properly caring for the insane. Senator Waterhouse favored referring the question to the Committee on Public Health. The Senators should investigate these matters for themselves. Senator McCandless wanted to know if the Government was caring for insane people who were able to pay their own expenses. He wished the Committee would look into the matter. Minister Smith said that whenever inmates had means they were charged. The item was referred to the Committee on Public Health for investigation.

Under pay of Government physicians, Senator Waterhouse said he thought \$36,000 was too much to pay the doctors and asked that the item be referred to a committee.

Minister Smith reviewed the policy of the Government to see to it that all people, especially Hawaiians, should have proper medical attendance. The physicians had done a great deal of good work. He was sorry the Board of Health had not his report at hand to give proof of what had been done. There were some physicians who did not follow out their duty as they should, but as a whole they were faithful. He did not believe it was time to do away with the system.

Senator Waterhouse said he had hoped the Board of Health would recommend doing away with this item. Here was a good opportunity for economy.

Senator Baldwin did not consider it time to do away with Government physicians, as the system assured a good class of physicians in the outside districts.

Mr. Waterhouse withdrew his motion, expressing the hope that at the next session a bill would be introduced doing away with this large pay-roll. The item passed as read, \$36,000. Other items for the Board of Health were: General expenses pay roll, \$18,600; non-leprosy children pay roll, \$912; removing garbage pay-roll, \$10,800; quarantine pay-roll, \$1,200; maintenance of hospital's pay-roll, \$7,200; Act to mitigate pay-roll, \$2,400; segregation of leprosy pay-roll, \$3,400.

Salary of Superintendent Insane Asylum, \$3,600; passed. Pay of assistants, \$21,600. Minister Smith upheld the increase of appropriation for pay of assistants at the Insane Asylum. The increase had been urged before the Board of Health. More guards were needed in properly caring for the insane. Senator Waterhouse favored referring the question to the Committee on Public Health. The Senators should investigate these matters for themselves. Senator McCandless wanted to know if the Government was caring for insane people who were able to pay their own expenses. He wished the Committee would look into the matter. Minister Smith said that whenever inmates had means they were charged. The item was referred to the Committee on Public Health for investigation.

Under pay of Government physicians, Senator Waterhouse said he thought \$36,000 was too much to pay the doctors and asked that the item be referred to a committee.

Minister Smith reviewed the policy of the Government to see to it that all people, especially Hawaiians, should have proper medical attendance. The physicians had done a great deal of good work. He was sorry the Board of Health had not his report at hand to give proof of what had been done. There were some physicians who did not follow out their duty as they should, but as a whole they were faithful. He did not believe it was time to do away with the system.

Senator Waterhouse said he had hoped the Board of Health would recommend doing away with this item. Here was a good opportunity for economy.

Senator Baldwin did not consider it time to do away with Government physicians, as the system assured a good class of physicians in the outside districts.

Mr. Waterhouse withdrew his motion, expressing the hope that at the next session a bill would be introduced doing away with this large pay-roll. The item passed as read, \$36,000. Other items for the Board of Health were: General expenses pay roll, \$18,600; non-leprosy children pay roll, \$912; removing garbage pay-roll, \$10,800; quarantine pay-roll, \$1,200; maintenance of hospital's pay-roll, \$7,200; Act to mitigate pay-roll, \$2,400; segregation of leprosy pay-roll, \$3,400.

Salary of Superintendent Insane Asylum, \$3,600; passed. Pay of assistants, \$21,600. Minister Smith upheld the increase of appropriation for pay of assistants at the Insane Asylum. The increase had been urged before the Board of Health. More guards were needed in properly caring for the insane. Senator Waterhouse favored referring the question to the Committee on Public Health. The Senators should investigate these matters for themselves. Senator McCandless wanted to know if the Government was caring for insane people who were able to pay their own expenses. He wished the Committee would look into the matter. Minister Smith said that whenever inmates had means they were charged. The item was referred to the Committee on Public Health for investigation.

Under pay of Government physicians, Senator Waterhouse said he thought \$36,000 was too much to pay the doctors and asked that the item be referred to a committee.

Minister Smith reviewed the policy of the Government to see to it that all people, especially Hawaiians, should have proper medical attendance. The physicians had done a great deal of good work. He was sorry the Board of Health had not his report at hand to give proof of what had been done. There were some physicians who did not follow out their duty as they should, but as a whole they were faithful. He did not believe it was time to do away with the system.

Senator Waterhouse said he had hoped the Board of Health would recommend doing away with this item. Here was a good opportunity for economy.

Senator Baldwin did not consider it time to do away with Government physicians, as the system assured a good class of physicians in the outside districts.

Under Forests and Nurseries, Senator Wright wanted a complete discussion of the pay of the Commissioner and of Professor Koebel. A motion to refer all items under forests and nurseries to the committee on commerce was carried. The remainder of the miscellaneous appropriation for public grounds, fire departments, etc., aggregating \$72,924 were passed without discussion.

Items under the post bureau were reconsidered. Senator Waterhouse reported the investigation of the item \$28,320 for salary of clerks, and room incident that it pass. The actual pay roll of the Postmaster General was \$25,560, thus giving a margin to work on for hire of extra clerks. The report of the committee was accepted, and the item passed as in the bill. The committee also recommended that the \$35,000 "pay for postmasters" and \$32,840 "pay for mail carriers" be allowed. The report was accepted and the items passed.

Sections 2, 3, 4 and 5 of the bill were passed without discussion. The sections relate to the methods of paying out the moneys appropriated. Adjourned.

The items yet to come up for discussion include the military pay roll and the appropriations for the Board of Public Instruction, Forests and Nurseries, and the pay of assistants at the Insane Asylum. It is probable the committee will be prepared to report and the second reading of the bill completed on Tuesday.

House of Representatives.

House called to order at 10 a. m. by Speaker Naone. Prayer by Rev. Walama and reading of the minutes of the previous meeting.

Speaker Naone presented the following communication from the Judiciary Department:

"I am instructed by His Honor, the Chief Justice, to say that he regrets that the statistical part of his report is not yet completely printed. As you are about to consider appropriations for the Judiciary Department, uncompleted copies of his report are here with forwarded which will be replaced by complete copies when out of the printer's hands."

"Your obedient servant,"

"HENRY SMITH,"

"Clerk Judiciary Department."

Rep. Kamaheua moved the communication be accepted and placed on file. Carried.

A communication from the Senate announced the transmission to the House of Senate Bill No. 3, an act regarding "biennial fiscal periods" which passed its third reading in the Senate, February 26th.

Rep. Richards reported House Bill No. 1, relating to leases, as typewritten.

Minister Smith announced his intention to introduce a bill entitled "An act to amend an act relating to laundries and wash-houses," approved August 9, 1890.

House Bill No. 1, relating to leases, passed its third reading unanimously.

The order of the day was the consideration of the recommendation by the Committee on Seals of the design for Great Seal handed in by Viggo Jacobsen.

Rep. Bond cautioned the House to consider carefully the matter in hand. He had read a criticism in the morning's paper on the design as handed in by Mr. Jacobsen and was of the opinion that good sound sense had been displayed therein.

Rep. Bond did not like the idea of the bird, Phoenix. The little Republic had not come to life out of the ashes, but had grown. It did not propose to live singly as it is chiseled of the bird Phoenix. The House had committed itself to annexation and the representation of the bird on the seal was as much as to say that such a course of things was not wanted.

Rep. Bond also objected to the lettering as being inappropriate. It should not be fancy unless it could be beautiful. Plain characters would be better suited. If a "U" is meant it should not be made a "V."

Rep. Bond then passed around a picture of the design for Great Seal with another bird on it, but the enchanting notes of this plumed visitor did not strike very sympathetically on the optic nerves of the two rows of stately representatives.

Rep. Robertson rose slowly in his place and began by agreeing with the former speaker in the idea that care should be taken in regard to the Great Seal. The committee had given the matter very careful thought and after going through all the designs handed in, had adopted the one which struck them as being by far the best one, members of the House should recollect in considering the matter of a seal that in the design each part was dependent upon the other. Each side was balanced by its opposite and the top by the bottom. Each part was necessary to the symmetry of the whole design. It would not do to take away something and add nothing. In order to be able to judge of matters pertaining to a seal a person should be fully acquainted with the various symbols that go to compose it. The reasons for objection to the seal as published in the morning paper, were not sound. Inasmuch as was recommended that the bird Phoenix be omitted and the main feature of the design dropped down a feature. Rep. Robertson said the center piece could not be moved without spoiling the whole design. The star, the center of the whole design would become a shooting star within a limited space. Out of its present position it would look lost and bear a selfish expression.

When the committee met for a consideration of the design it had been thought proper by some that the date be taken out. The designer was consulted and he objected to such a change, on the ground that the design would be completely spoiled by doing this. The date was left where it was first placed.

Certain people had interposed the objection that the whole design saved too much of royalty and that the tabu sticks brought back too much of the olden times.

Many objections could easily be placed against the design, but were they worth while considering? One might object to the figure of Kamehameha I as representing a savage chasing around without a full complement of clothes, but the fact still remained that the figure represents the age that is past.

Others might pick out the star as a point of attack. Stars were only meant for the sky; therefore all people here should consider themselves angels since stars are to be found on earth.

Then again certain people might take the sun rising over the whole as a symbol of the ascendancy of the Japanese over every one else in the country, but in reality it was intended by the designer to represent the dawn of the new era in 1894.

The taro and banana leaves might be construed as meaning that taro and bananas were the only articles of food here. These and other objections of the kind could easily be interposed but it was evident on the face of them that they had no soundness of judgment. Persons fully acquainted with the meaning of the symbols were the only ones competent to judge.

Rep. Robertson saw no room for objection to the design, and moved for its adoption.

Rep. Rycroft echoed the sentiments expressed by the former speaker. To take out the bird without substituting something in its place would spoil the whole design. Since there was no hurry about the adoption of the seal, Rep. Rycroft was in favor of making a discussion of it the order of the day for Tuesday, and made a motion to that effect.

Rep. Bond said he did not object to the seal as a whole. He thought it was really a handsome thing, but the letters should be changed.

Rep. Kamaheua, in recommending certain changes, said that some people might think that the Goddess of Liberty supporting the Hawaiian flag meant that the United States was steadily pulling the islands over on her side while Kamehameha, with his spear, was trying to pull it back. Then again, others might think the people a little previous in anticipating annexation, such as the design seemed to do.

Rep. Rycroft said that the United States did not have a cinch on the Goddess of Liberty; it was the symbol of republics.

Rep. Hanuana said that Rep. Robertson had spent a good deal of time in telling about other people's criticisms. He was sorry the honorable member did not give any of his own thoughts on the matter. Rep. Hanuana saw no fault in the design, and seconded its immediate adoption.

The motion to defer was lost.

Rep. Bond moved that the matter be left with the committee to see if they would not recommend a change in the lettering in the design.

Rep. Kamaheua objected to the lettering, and favored referring the matter back to the committee. He did not want to have lesser so that the ordinary run of people would have to look two or three times before making them out.

Rep. Rycroft said that plain letters could be found on most any beer bottle or tin of blacking that one might happen to run across. On the former the letters were especially plain. What the people wanted was something artistic and in the line to please. He thought that the matter should be allowed more discussion on the part of the people through the medium of the newspapers.

Rep. Robertson saw no objection to referring the matter back to the committee, and thought that Rep. Bond's motion to that effect should carry.

Motion put to vote. Carried.

Senate Bill No. 3, an act regarding "biennial fiscal periods," passed its first and second readings.

Rep. Kamaheua moved that the bill be read the third time on Friday. Carried.

House adjourned at 11:30 a. m.

Others might pick out the star as a point of attack. Stars were only meant for the sky; therefore all people here should consider themselves angels since stars are to be found on earth.

Then again certain people might take the sun rising over the whole as a symbol of the ascendancy of the Japanese over every one else in the country, but in reality it was intended by the designer to represent the dawn of the new era in 1894.

The taro and banana leaves might be construed as meaning that taro and bananas were the only articles of food here. These and other objections of the kind could easily be interposed but it was evident on the face of them that they had no soundness of judgment. Persons fully acquainted with the meaning of the symbols were the only ones competent to judge.

Rep. Robertson saw no room for objection to the design, and moved for its adoption.

Rep. Rycroft echoed the sentiments expressed by the former speaker. To take out the bird without substituting something in its place would spoil the whole design. Since there was no hurry about the adoption of the seal, Rep. Rycroft was in favor of making a discussion of it the order of the day for Tuesday, and made a motion to that effect.

Rep. Bond said he did not object to the seal as a whole. He thought it was really a handsome thing, but the letters should be changed.

Rep. Kamaheua, in recommending certain changes, said that some people might think that the Goddess of Liberty supporting the Hawaiian flag meant that the United States was steadily pulling the islands over on her side while Kamehameha, with his spear, was trying to pull it back. Then again, others might think the people a little previous in anticipating annexation, such as the design seemed to do.

Rep. Rycroft said that the United States did not have a cinch on the Goddess of Liberty; it was the symbol of republics.

ROENTGEN INVENTION.

Photographing Through Boards and Boxes

PROFESSOR LYONS' DESCRIPTION.

Photographing the Bones of a Man. Something of an Exaggeration. Great Things May be Accomplished in Numerous respects.

The question has been asked whether the report recently published of the newly-discovered method by which the bones within a living subject are said to be photographed is really true. An article



PROF. ROENTGEN. THE MAN WHO PHOTOGRAPHS THE INVISIBLE.
Professor of physics in the University Wurzburg, Bavaria.

in "Science" of January 31st stamps the discovery as a genuine one, though the methods and results described in the newspapers, notably in the ADVERTISER, are not strictly as authoritatively reported.

The facts of the case may be briefly stated thus: Within a vacuum tube of glass, brilliantly colored rays of electric light are produced by an induction coil, radiating from a "cathode" or single point, and not from two electrodes. When these rays pass through the glass, they become what are termed "X-rays." In the character of these X-rays comes in the new discovery. They will pass through black card-board and affect a photographic dry plate on the other side of the board, even at several feet distance. So of a thick pamphlet, or a wooden board even an inch thick. These rays will pass through very thin metal sheets, the thickness necessary varying with the metal. Silver of the thickness of a dime stops them. They will pass through leather or skin, and even through muscle or flesh up to a certain thickness.

Now we can see how if a purse containing coin is held between the Crookes' tube as it is called, and a photographic plate contained in a camera box—without any lens—the shadows of the coins will appear on the plate as light spots, precisely as the white lines appear on a blue print, for the reason that the X-rays pass through the leather of the purse but not through the metal. Now as the rays do not pass through the bones of the hand, on account of the mineral matter in them, but do to a degree pass through the skin and muscles, the image of the hand interposed between the tube and the plate, will appear on the plate, with bones white, the general contour of the hand slightly dark, and the surrounding space very dark. What is obtained is therefore essentially what is termed a roentgen.

It is said, however, that a camera without a lens is required. The X-rays are not refracted by glass lenses, and consequently ordinary photography is impossible. It must be therefore that the glass of a camera exhibited in the paper is not for the purpose of focusing the rays, but for the purpose of protecting the sensitive plate from the light of the sun. The X-rays are not as such as an exceedingly rapid one as well as real and Professor Roentgen, the discoverer has received a merited decoration from the Emperor of Germany.

CUTIS J. LYONS.

CRITICIZES THE SEAL.

Mr. Thrum Offers Timely Suggestions to the Legislature.

MR. EDITOR: In the recommended design of the Great Seal, submitted by the committee to the Legislature for approval, as given in Tuesday's ADVERTISER, there are two points which will bear some consideration before it meets final adoption. The design, as a whole, will doubtless strike the majority of people agreeably, but this fact should hardly suffice to perpetuate errors and incongruities, which, by timely critical examination would remove them to the great advantage of the whole.

I respectfully submit that the design would be improved by the omission of the fabled phoenix, thereby giving more room and contrast for the central shield and supporting figures, which in themselves, as grouped together, well portrays the new era of Hawaii.

Seventh: How christian and temperance people can calmly consent for their government to become a partner in the rum business—that is, to share in the profits with the manufacturer, the importer and the retailer, in fact to sustain itself by means derived from this degrading business. Knowing as all must, that rum licenses and rum tariffs are largely derived from money that should go to pay for food, clothing and other earthly comforts for suffering wives and children.

Death of Palmer Parker.

Palmer Kihelani Parker, son of Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Parker, a young man of 18 years, died at a family home on King street about 7 o'clock last night, the cause being pneumonia, developed from a severe case of typhoid fever contracted several weeks ago. The body will be taken to Mana on the next trip of the Kinau, to be interred in the family vault at that place. Ed. A. Williams will have charge of funeral arrangements.

Palmer Parker was a young man well known and highly respected by all those who knew him, on account of his ever courteous and gentlemanly manner, coupled with a genuine spirit of generosity. As an athlete he made quite a reputation, especially while attending school at Punahou. He was always interested in all matters relating to sports of any kind, showing his love for the freedom of out-of-door life. As a boon companion, a generous friend and a devoted son and brother, he will be sadly missed.

ORDERS AND ARROWS

When the captain of a ship orders some hands aloft to furl the main royal the men jump to obey, as a matter of course, a sailor can climb up a yard without having a shilling ashore or a penny in his pocket. In fact, Jack seldom signs articles until he has used up both cash and credit.

But when a doctor—who is a sort of a captain when one is laid up in the dry dock of illness—orders a patient to go abroad for the benefit of his health, it is quite another thing. A trip and return away from home is as great a prescription, and most of us can't afford it. If the doctor says it is a choice between that and the graveyard, we shall have to settle on the graveyard; it is handy by, and easy to get to, but we really so hard pushed? That is, as often as the doctors say we are? Let's turn the matter over in our minds for a minute.

Here is a case that is put to the purpose. It concerns Mr. Arthur Whiddon Melnish of 3 Regent's Terrace, Polsoke Road, Exeter, and for the details we are indebted to a letter written by him, dated March 7th, 1893. He mentions that, in obedience to the orders of his doctors, he went to Cannes, in the South of France, in November, 1890, and spent the winter there. He also spent the following winter at the same place. He felt the better for the change; he will tell you why presently. But he obtained no radical benefit, which also we will explain later on.

It appears that this gentleman has been weak and ailing nearly all his life, not exactly ill, not wholly well—a condition that calls for constant caution. In March, 1890, he had a severe attack of inflammation of the lungs.

Now I want the reader to honor me with his best attention, as I must say in a few words what ought properly to take many. Shoot an arrow into the air—as straight up as you can. You can't tell where it will fall. It may fall on a neighbor's head, on your own, or on a child's, or on the pavement. Everybody's blood contains more or less poisonous elements. These are arrows, but unlike your wooden arrow, they always strike on the weakest spot, or spots, in the body. If they hit the muscles and joints we call it rheumatism and gout; if they hit the liver we call it liver complaint or biliousness; if they hit the kidneys we call it heart's disease, if they hit the nerves we call it nervous prostration, epilepsy, or any of fifty other names; if they hit the bronchial tubes we call it bronchitis, etc.; if they hit the air cells we call it inflammation of the lungs, or pneumonia, or consumption. And inasmuch as these poisonous arrows pass through the delicate meshes of the lungs a thousand times every day it would be odd if they didn't hit them—wouldn't it?

Now, wait a bit; it follows that all the various so-called diseases above named are not diseases at all in and of themselves, but merely symptoms of one only disease—namely that disease which produces the poison! Good. We will get on to the end of the story.

At the attack of lung inflammation Mr. Melnish suffered from loss of appetite, pain in the chest, sides and stomach and dangerous constipation. He could eat only liquid food and had to take to his bed. For weeks he was so feeble that he could not rise in bed. He consulted one physician after another, obtaining no more than temporary relief from medicine. Then he was ordered abroad as we have related.

His letter concludes in these words: "Whilst at Cannes I consulted a doctor, who said my ailment was weak direction of the lungs, or by-and-by consumption. And I lost a month about my lungs. But I never gained any real ground. In November, 1891, when I began to feel Mother Segel's Curative Syrup. This helped me in one week, and by continuing with it I got stronger and stronger, and now I am in good health. The after my relatives thought I should never recover, (signed) Arthur Whiddon Melnish."

To cure up this gentleman's real ailment was induced on and dispensed. From which the blood poisons, which cause weakness and disease, are purged. The air of Southern France helped him temporarily, because it is milder than ours. It did not remove the poison. By care and the use of Mother Segel's Curative Syrup, he would have done better at home as the result shows. So we see that it isn't the climate that kills or saves, it is the condition of the digestion. If therefore your doctor orders you abroad for your health, tell him you will first try Mother Segel's Curative Syrup.

E. O. HALL & SON,

LIMITED,

Ship Chandelers

Hardware Merchants

Receive Merchandise constantly from the United States and Europe. We have just received

Horse Shoes, Wheel Barrows

Blacksmiths' Tools, Waukegan Barbed Wire, Wire Netting, all kinds; Plain Galvanized Fence Wire, Carpenters' Tools of all kinds,

Success Water Filters

THE BEST KIND;

Road Scrapers, Feed Cutters, Hall's Aluminum Case Knives,

LAWN MOWERS,

Hoes and Handles, Picks and Mattocks,

Hall's Plows AND Breakers

These are selling fast and you should send your orders in soon.

FOLDING CLOTHES

DRYING RACKS,

These Racks fold up like an umbrella. Every household should have one.

CHARCOAL IRONS,

Ox Yokes and Bows, Mixed Paints, Turpentine, Tar, Pitch, Asphaltum, Plaster of Paris.

Kakaako Salt

Whiting, Rosin.

Headquarters for the Columbia, Rambler and Stearns Bicycles—the best made.

E. O. HALL & SON, LTD

HONOLULU.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck, Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face, Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face, Cures Scabby Sores, Cures Cancerous Ulcers, Cures Blood and Skin Diseases, Cures Glandular Swellings, Cures the Blood from all Impure Matter, Promotes a healthy circulation.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit subscribers to give it a trial to test its value.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles 2s. 9d., and in cases containing six times the quantity, 11s. each—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of impending cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN and MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

FOR RENT

— THE —

Commodious New Store

WITH CELLAR

— IN THE —

VON HOLT BLOCK,

King Street.

These premises adjoin the new store soon to be occupied by W. W. Dimond. For particulars apply to the

Manager Hawaiian Gazette

COMPANY, LIMITED.

Von Holt Block.

Typewriting and Copying.

MISS M. F. LEDERER,

Office—Hawaiian Abstract and Title Co. Corner Fort and Merchant Streets. 421-1-m

INSURANCE

Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

AGENTS FOR

FIRE, LIFE and MARINE

INSURANCE.

Northern Assurance Co

Of London for FIRE & LIFE.

Established 1836.

Accumulated Funds, £3,975,000.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN

MARINE INSURANCE CO., Ltd.,

Of Liverpool for MARINE.

Capital - - £1,000,000.

Reduction of Rates.

Immediate Payment of Claims.

THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., Ltd., Agents.

Hamburg-Bremen Fire Insurance Co.

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Agents.

General Insurance Company for Sea, River and Land Transport of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands the undersigned General Agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands

German Lloyd Marine Insurance Co.

OF BERLIN.

Fortuna General Insurance Company

OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a General Agency here, and the undersigned, General Agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the seas at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO., Gnl. Agts

Trans-Atlantic Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance companies - - - 101,650,000

Total reichsmarks - - - 107,650,000

North German Fire Insurance Company

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the company and reserve, reichsmarks - - - 8,830,000

Capital their reinsurance companies - - - 35,000,000

Total reichsmarks - - - 43,830,000

The undersigned, General Agents of the above two companies for the Hawaiian Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings, Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Machinery, etc., also Sugar and Rice Mills, and Vessels in the harbor, against loss or damage by fire on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO.

CASTLE & COOKE, Ltd.,

Life and Fire

Insurance Ag'ts.

AGENTS FOR

New England Mutual

LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

Of Boston.

Fina Fire Insurance Company

Of Hartford.

North British and Mercantile

INSURANCE COMPANY.

TOTAL ASSETS 31ST DEC., 1894,

£11,671,018 2s. 2d.

1—Authorized Capital, £3,000,000

Subscribed Capital, 2,775,000

Paid-up Capital, 887,500 0 0

2—Life Funds, 2,410,992 0 0

3—Life and Annuity Funds, 8,772,525 11 11

Revenue Fire Branch, 1,546,850 18 2

Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, 1,359,821 18 0

£22,906,675 15 4

The accumulated funds of the Fire and Life Departments are free from liability in respect of each other.

ED. HOFFSCHLAEGER & CO.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

S. T. ALEXANDER H. P. BALDWIN

ALEXANDER & BALDWIN

NO. 3 CALIFORNIA STREET,

SAN FRANCISCO

Island Orders Promptly Filled.

BENSON, SMITH & CO.,

Jobbing and Manufacturing

PHARMACISTS.

DEALERS IN

PURE DRUGS,

Chemicals,

MEDICINAL PREPARATIONS

AND

Patent Medicines

At the Lowest Prices.

COR. OF FORT AND HOTEL STREETS.

Metropolitan Market

KING STREET.

Choicest Meats

From Finest Herds.

G. J. WALLER, Proprietor.

Families and Shipping Supplied

ON SHORT NOTICE

Lowest Market Prices

All Meats delivered from this market

are Thoroughly Chilled Immediately after killing by means of a Bell-Coleman Patent Dry Air Refrigerator. Meat so treated retains all its juicy properties and is guaranteed to keep longer after delivery than freshly-killed meat.

Beaver Saloon.

H. J. NOLTE, - Prop.

Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general that he has opened the above saloon, where

FIRST-CLASS REFRESHMENTS

Will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine.

THE FINEST GRADES OF

Tobaccos.

Cigars, Pipes and

Smokers' Sundries

Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers has been obtained and will be added to from time to time.

One of Brunswick & Balke's

Celebrated Billiard Tables

Connected with the establishment, where

lovers of the cue can participate.

W. H. RICE,

Stock Raiser and Dealer

BREEDER OF

FINE HORSES AND CATTLE

From the Thoroughbred

Standard-bred Stallion Nutwood, by

Nutwood Jr.

Norman Stallion Captain Grawl.

Native-Bred Stallion Boswell.

Also a Choice Lot of

BULLS, COWS AND CALVES

From the Celebrated Bulls

Sussex, Hereford, Ayrshire & Durham.

A Lot of

Fine Saddle and Carriage Horses

FOR SALE.

2 Pure-Bred Hereford Bulls For Sale.

Tourists and Excursion Parties desiring Single, Double or Four-in-Hand Teams or Saddle Horses can be accommodated at W. H. Rice's Livery Stables.

All communications to be addressed to

W. H. RICE, Lahue, Kaula.

N. FERNANDEZ,

Notary Public and Typewriter,

11 KAAHUMANU STREET

P. O. Box 326. Telephone 24.

TROUBLES IN ARMENIA.

A Graphic Description by a Resident.

MRS. SHEPHERD'S STATEMENT.

Unprovoked Attack on the Christians. The Government Slow to Act—Soldiers Assist the Plunderers—Danger to the Foreigners—Much Suffering.

HONOLULU, FEB. 14, 1896.

MR. EDITOR: I enclose herewith extracts from a letter received last week from my brother-in-law, Dr. Fred D. Shepard, the president of the Central Turkey College at Aintab, Turkey, describing the outbreak and massacre at Aintab of the Christian Armenians. My sister Dr. Fanny P. Shepard and her husband went out as missionaries in 1882 and were located at Aintab in charge of the hospital which had been built by the efforts of Dr. Trowbridge, the founder of the college. They both speak the Turkish fluently and have many personal friends among the Moslems.

I visited them in 1886 and became acquainted with their work and many of the people. I liked the Armenians very much, and thought then and still believe that they are a class of people that would be of great value to us in this country, if brought as immigrants, being hard working, frugal and patient under extreme provocation, born of the oppression to which they have been subjected for generations. Though it is a long way to bring people, it is quite possible that with the world wide sympathy now awakened in behalf of the Armenians, that advantageous terms could be made with the carrying companies to bring them. I know of no people on the face of the earth more likely to fill our requirements for immigrants than these same Christian Armenians who will suffer death rather than renounce their religion.

Yours truly,
L. A. ANDREWS.

On Saturday morning, November 16th, without the slightest warning, a great shouting and firing of guns came to us from the city, telling that the work of blood and plunder had begun.

My first thought was for the hospital and girls' seminary, so I sprang upon my horse and hurried over there. I met and passed a good many armed Kurds who live in the suburbs just about the hospital and girls' school.

Upon nearing the city the confused sound that had reached us at the college became resolved into its elements; the hoarse cries of fighting men, the screams of women and children, and, most hideous of all, the lu-lu of the Turkish and Kurdish women cheering on the men to the attack. I found the hospital and seminary yet unattacked. Dr. Hamilton and Miss Trowbridge preferred to remain at their post of duty than to join the ladies at the seminary. Upon my return to the seminary, which is separated from the hospital yard by a narrow street, I found Brother Sanders there, and shortly our nearest neighbor, Haje Hassem Agha, came in and said that at the outbreak, which occurred at the Bazaar, he had hastened at the top of his speed to protect the hospital and girls' school. As I had saved his brother's life by a desperate surgical operation some years ago, and always had been on friendly terms, I felt we could trust him to do his best. But when, a few minutes later, some 200 soldiers in uniform, with fixed bayonets, filed out of the street below and marched into the open space beyond the seminary, I felt a great relief, for that meant that the government intended to protect the Americans at least.

From the upper veranda of the seminary we could plainly see the crowd of plunderers breaking into Christian houses and carrying off household goods. We could see the brave defense made by the Christians from the housetops with stones and fire arms (when they had them), and still the horrid lu-lu of the Kurdish women rent the air, mingled with the screams of the conquered, wounded and dying, the hoarse cries of the men and the dropping reports of the firearms. An attack was made upon the hospital gate, but Haje Hassem held the assailants in check until the soldiers arrived and drove them off. Clouds of smoke from a fire in the lower part of the city added to the terror of the women servants at the hospital, some of whom lived in that neighborhood; but the girls at the seminary behaved very well indeed.

About noon, seeing there was no immediate danger of an attack upon the seminary or hospital, I left Brother Sanders there and returned to the college. Here I found thirty to forty refugees, mostly stone cutters, who had been out on the hills at work, and a few women and children. Not long after noon the disturbance in the part of the city near us had mostly ceased, although the occasional sound of guns and the smoke of burning houses from the central part of the city showed that the fiendish work still went on, and a continual passing of villagers with bundles of plunder on their backs and some with donkey loads and camel-loads showed too plainly that the looted area must have been considerable. Though not expecting a right attack, we thought wise to barricade one of the buildings on the campus for a rendezvous. We set a watch and retired, but there was not much sleep. Nothing occurred during the night, and a cloudy morning broke above the city.

At sunrise the villagers had already begun to enter the city, but, soon after that, the soldiers began to stop them in a half-hearted sort of way, allowing them to congregate in large numbers

a short distance from the line of soldiers. About 11 o'clock I saw through my field-glass a captain on a white horse (I recognized both the man and the horse) approach a crowd of plunderers about 200 strong who had been driven from the city up onto the hills a quarter mile to the south. We made a harangue to them. Then we turned back with the soldiers, and, before they reached the city, the whole crowd had swarmed past them and entered the streets. Then I knew the scenes of the day before were to be repeated.

Taking my field-glass, I mounted to the college tower. Before long the head of the crowd appeared coming up Pasha street, which had been completely looted the day before. They poured out of the street—a motley crowd of Turkish and Kurdish villagers and city roughs—to the number of 1500 or so, and, turning to the right, made a rush for the Christian quarter. That quarter has a strong gate across its entrance, and thirty to forty Christians were gathered upon the housetops commanding the approach to the gate, armed with stones and two or three guns, and, with the advantage of their position on the flat roofs, they held the mob at bay for three-quarters of an hour, and finally drove them off. Meantime, on the north side of the city I saw the same captain on the white horse. Here there were, perhaps, 1000 plunderers held in check by thirty to forty soldiers. Not long after, the captain made his appearance in that quarter. A part of the mob made a break, and 200 or 300 of them rushed into a small Christian quarter just under the seminary wall, and in a very few minutes were seen running off with their plunder. In the case of both these attacks there were a plenty of soldiers standing about with loaded guns and fixed bayonets, who made not the slightest attempt to prevent the attack or to scatter the mob, and the conclusion was irresistible that the captain on the white horse had planned the attack in each case, or, at least, had signified to the mob that it could work its will. But his plans did not altogether work, for, while the plunder was going on upon the north side, a colonel appeared upon the scene, and very soon the soldiers were firing over the heads of the mob to frighten them, and they were flying pell mell out of the city. Mr. Sanders, who came over a few minutes this morning (by giving the soldiers a present), said the colonel shot four of the mob with his own hand, which would account for the celerity with which they departed. I attempted to go to the hospital yesterday (Sunday) morning, and again this morning, but was not allowed to. Mr. Sanders brought word that the wounded of the north side attack yesterday had been taken to the hospital; one died in the night and others were in a bad way. Dr. Hamilton and Miss Trowbridge with Solomon, our surgical assistant, had cared for them. Today the plunderers from outside have been kept out of the city, but villagers have been freely allowed to go out with their booty. How I wish I could get into the city to look after the wounded. We have made application to the Governor for permission to go to the hospital but have received no reply. Yesterday we were refused a similar request, and as there is a body of soldiers between here and there it is impossible to go.

November 24th. It seems at least a month since I wrote the preceding part of this letter. Tuesday morning I was allowed to go to the city to see the governor and the military commander, in whose company I found most of the notables of the Moslem community. I appealed to them for safe conduct, for the wounded to be brought to the hospital and for burial of the dead. Both of which requests they acceded to, and I had not been back at the hospital more than a half hour when Dr. Habt, with an escort of soldiers, brought in some fifty or sixty patients. We were soon at work and a ghastly sight they were. They had been wounded the Saturday before or had lain either exposed to the weather, or crowded into a dirty stable all that time. Those who had escaped the ministrations of the native doctor were fortunate, for all the wounds which he had touched were in a terribly septic state. The wounds were mostly by knives or swords, upon the heads, or the hands and arms, raised to ward off the head blows; very few of the poor fellows had escaped without several, and some had ten or a dozen cuts. There were a few bayonet and gunshot wounds inflicted by the soldiers. In the middle of the afternoon, just as we began to think we were getting through two more arrivals, which kept us busy till dark. Among those brought that day there were five fractured skulls, two arms had to be amputated, and several other very severe cases. Three of these have since died. Each day since, there have been some new cases brought in till the number of wounded that we have treated at the hospital alone, now exceeds 150. We have no means as yet of knowing the number of the dead, for while they readily promised protection for the burial, that promise was broken. Most of the Christian dead were dragged to the outskirts of the city with every imaginable indignity and either burned or cast into the old quarries that abound upon the edge of the city, and left for the dogs and vultures to eat. Some of them, after being thrown into these pits, were covered out of sight by casting stones upon them. The best estimate obtainable puts the number of the killed at between 300 and 400 for the Christians and ten to twelve for the Moslems. The massacre began in the market without the slightest warning, and the poor unarmed Christians were easily overcome being outnumbered three to one. The carnage soon spread from the Bazaar and markets to the outlying Christian quarters. All the Christian shops were plundered, and four outlying Christian quarters mostly occupied by the poorer classes. A number of wealthy Christian houses were looted and several burned. The two main Christian wards have many gates which were closed and some of them were defended. No progress of the mob was checked, until night came down and put an end to the scene. So far as I can learn, there was no attempt made by either the government or the Mohammedan Beye and Effendis during the whole of that terrible Saturday to stop the killing and looting, except that they hurled a large force of soldiers out for the defense of the

foreign residents. The soldiery took part in the pillage, and did nothing to prevent the butchery, though not doing a large part of the latter themselves. The following day they began to repress the populace, and up to the present have succeeded in preventing any further general outbreak; but the poor Christians are terror-stricken, and all of them await their death in their houses or the churches. Yesterday there was a determined attempt upon the part of a large mob to attack the Christian part of the city, but the military repelled it without much difficulty. Two look places upon the southern side, and while the soldiery were mostly withdrawn to that side, two or three large houses were looted upon the northern side in one district. A letter comes from Marash telling of another terrible massacre there and three Christian quarters burned. This is the third one that has occurred there during the last month, and this time was perpetrated by the soldiery, with the apparent approval of the government. The theological seminary and students' boarding house were plundered, the former burned, and two of the students shot, one fatally. Our missionaries there have so far escaped, but we feel very anxious about them, and, in fact, the whole situation is a very grave one. There seems to be a well laid plan upon the part of the Turk to put the Armenian race down so thoroughly that it will not think of anything but how to get its daily bread for many a long year to come. The distress throughout our mission is going to be terrible before spring. Here is the winter upon these thousands who have been driven out of their homes and had them plundered or burned.

December 8th.—The time drags on with no great change in the situation. There has been no further outbreak since my last writing and the strain seems somewhat relaxed, but the Christians dare not stir out of their houses yet and all business is at a standstill. Reports of similar or worse butchery come to us from Harpoot, Diabekir, Iwalatia, Levekeh and Givun, besides many other places. The best information I can get leads me to place the killed here at not less than 400. The attack was wholly unprovoked, and the fact that not more than ten to twelve Moslems were killed shows for itself that it was a mere butchery. Women and girls were not molested except in a few cases where they attempted to defend their husbands or sons, but boys were killed as ruthlessly as the men. It has been a terrible time, and I have not written the horrible details that you must have before you to realize the fiendish brutality of the affair. We cannot feel any sense of security until there has been a radical change in the politics of the empire, though the settlement of the Zeilouu rebellion would remove one great menace to our safety. One thing which has made it particularly hard to bear has been the impossibility of communication with the outside world, either to learn what is going on there or to acquaint others with the state of things here. Our letters have been intercepted, papers not allowed to reach us, telegrams not sent us, and when we have attempted to send special messengers they have been arrested and treated as spies, imprisoned and, we think, in two cases, killed. We have felt that the everlasting arms were underneath us through it all, and it has been a great pleasure to me personally to be able to help the sick and wounded. What is to become of the thousands of homeless widows and orphans during the coming winter? Antab has escaped with little loss as compared with many places, and still in Antab there are at least 2000 people who must be wholly supported by charity during the coming winter. At Marash the number must be more than five times as large, and I estimate the number of homeless and starving Christians in the empire as over 200,000 today. Do what you can to help raise funds for these poor people.

To be of much use, funds must be in hand to be distributed during January. Actual starvation cannot be delayed beyond that time by the efforts of the people themselves, although they share all they have with each other. Thank the Lord anew that you live in free America.

IN FAVOR OF UNITY.

The Workingmen Organize. Spirited Meeting Last Night.

The Hawaiian Protective Association met in the headquarters of the American League last night for the purpose of making final arrangements for permanent organization. There were over 125 present. J. L. Carter was made temporary chairman and stated the object of the association. In doing this he emphasized specially the fact that the association did not propose to antagonize the plantations for one moment. The object was simply to protect the building trades from the onslaughts of the Asiatics, who were fast becoming a controlling body in the community. The recent formation of a Chinese lumber and building association was pointed out as a menace, in that it aimed to control all the building in the city.

In the election for officers, J. L. Carter was elected chairman and A. Clark secretary.

The following committees were appointed: Constitution and by-laws, Messrs. Phillips, Clarke, Donnelly, Burkett and Ferrel; Ball, Messrs. Clark, Ferrel and Wagner.

Everywhere We Go

We find some one who has been cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla, and people on all hands are praising this great medicine for what it has done for them and their friends. Take in time Hood's Sarsaparilla prevents serious illness by keeping the blood pure and all the organs in a healthy condition. It is a great blood purifier.

Hood's Pills become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c. per box. HOBSON DRUG CO., wholesale agents.

Cuticura

WORKS

Wonders

In curing torturing, disfiguring, humiliating humors of the Skin, Scalp, and Blood when all else fails.

SPEEDY CURE TREATMENT.—Warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, gentle applications of CUTICURA (ointment), the great skin cure, and mild doses of CUTICURA RESOLVENT (new blood purifier).

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, 1, King Edward-st., London. POTTER DRUG AND CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Sole Proprietors, Boston, U. S. A.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer Co.

G. N. WILCOX, President. T. MAY, Auditor.
J. F. HACKFELD, Vice-President. E. SMITH, Secretary and Treasurer.
P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

WE ARE PREPARED TO FILL ALL ORDERS FOR

Artificial = Fertilizers.

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer, Salts, Etc., Etc.

Special attention given to analysis of soils by our Agricultural Chemist.

ALL GOODS ARE GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY.

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

One of the Advantages

Which the tourist and others who are desirous of taking pictures of the scenery of the Hawaiian Islands have, is the nearness and easy accessibility to the most romantic and picturesque points.

ANOTHER OF THE ADVANTAGES

Is that we keep constantly on hand a full stock of photographic supplies. For the holidays, we are offering you a camera called the

\$8.00 NO. 2 BULLET \$8.00

(LOADED.)

Measures 4 1-2x4 3-4x5 3-4 inches; makes a picture 3 1-2x3 1-2 inches, and weighs loaded for 12 pictures, only 21 ounces. One button does it. The shutter is simplicity itself. To make a snap shot, slide the button to the left as far as it will go. This sets the shutter. Press the button down. This makes the exposure. There are no plugs or lens caps to lose, no extra levers, no complicated mechanism—one button does it all.

\$5.50 ALSO THE Pocket Kodak \$5.50

Is about as big as a well filled purse and weighs only 5 ounces. Uses roll films 12 or 18 exposures. Both can be loaded at daylight. Perfect in workmanship. Rich and dainty in finish.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY.

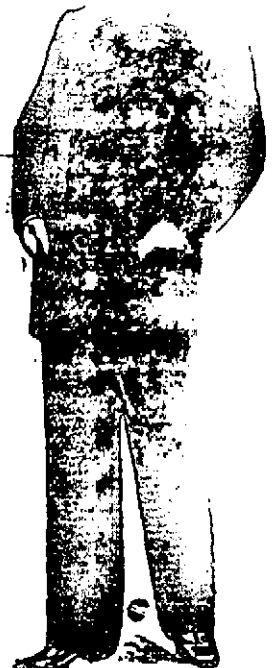
For Twenty Years

We have been tailoring at moderate prices.

Twenty years of experience to profit by.

Our KNOWLEDGE of CLOTHES for STYLE, FIT, and WORKMANSHIP, have stood the test as the liberal patronage we have received assures us of that fact.

We have just received our fall stock of woollens, which we are offering at prices that will astonish you.



H. S. TREGLOAN & SON.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

Are just to receipt of large imports from their own factories—Paris, London, and New York—direct from Europe and by a number of vessels from America, consisting of a large and

Complete Assortment

DRY GOODS

Such as Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, Shirts, Suits, Denims, Tickings, Regattas, Drills, Musquitos, Netting, Curtains, Linens.

A FINE SELECTION OF Dress Goods, Zephyrs, Etc.

IN THE LATEST STYLES. A selected line of Phonographs, Black and Colored Records and Gramophones, Saxes, Violas, Flutes, Clarinets, Etc.

Tailors' Goods.

A FULL ASSORTMENT. Silesias, Sleeve Linings, Stiff Linen, Italian Cloth, Molesters, Mestons, Serges, Kainumans, Etc.

Clothing, Underwear, Shawls,

Blankets, Quilts, Towels, Table Covers, Napkins, Handkerchiefs, Gloves, Hosiery, Hats, Umbrellas, Rugs and Carpets, Ribbons, Laces and Embroideries, Cutlery, Perfumery, Soaps, Etc.

A Large Variety of Saddles,

Vienna and Iron Garden Furniture, Reclining and Seating, Pianos, Iron Bedsteads, Etc., Etc.

American and European Groceries, Liquors, Beers and Mineral Waters, Oils and Paints, Candles, Soda, Sugar, Rice and Cabbages.

Sail Twine and Wrapping Twine, Wrapping Paper, Cartraps, Filter-press Cloth, Roofing Plates, Square and Arch Firebricks, Lubricating Grease.

Sheet Zinc, Sheet Lead, Plain Galvanized Iron (best and 3d best), Galvanized Co. mounted Iron, St. J. Rails (18 and 20) Railroad Rods, Spikes and Fish Bars, Railroad Street Sleepers, Market Baskets, Dem John and Corks.

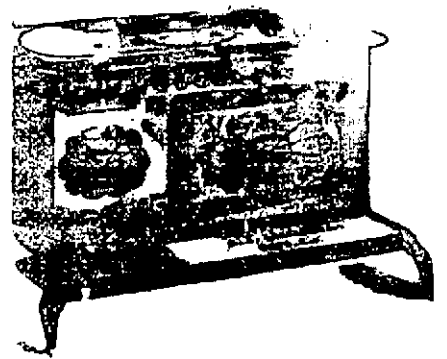
Also Hawaiian Sugar and Rice; Golden Gate, Diamond, Sperry's, Merchant's and El Dorado Flour, Salmon, Corned Beef, Etc.

For Sale on the Most Liberal Terms and at the Lowest Prices by

H. HACKFELD & CO.

JOHN NOTT,

IMPORTER AND DEALER IN



Steel and Iron Ranges,

STOVES AND FIXTURES,

Housekeeping Goods,

AND

KITCHEN UTENSILS,

Agate Ware, Rubber Mose,

PUMPS, ETC.

PLUMBING,

Tin, Copper & Sheet Iron Work.

DIMOND BLOCK

KING STREET.

MRS. H. HERBERT

LABOR - BUREAU

308 Merchant Street.

TELEPHONE 139.

CONSALVES & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS

— AND —

WINE MERCHANTS.

25 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

GERMAN-AMERICAN INSURANCE CO.

OF NEW YORK.

Net Surplus \$2,000,000.00

Assets 6,200,000.00

ARTHUR B. WOOD.

25 Queen Street, Honolulu, H. I.

Telephone 423-1m

1. ~~Sanleone April 20, 1935.~~